

Special from Monitor Bureau

By Special Cable

Special Correspondence

DR. FREDERIC WILLIAM WILEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

Special Correspondence

in
Tomorrow's
MONITOR
HOUSEHOLD PAGE

FLORIDA GREETSS
MAINE PILGRIMSParty Stops Over at Colum-
bia, S. C.; Is Welcomed
by Governor McLeodJACKSONVILLE, Fla. (Special).—
Hands across the Mason and Dixon
Line are being clasped warmly as the
Maine special train carrying the Pine
Tree State "Boosters" continues
through the South.South Carolina, feeling that it was
entitled to a visit from the Maine
delegation, wired the train committee
before it reached Columbia, insisting
that the delegation give South Carolinians
the privilege of entertaining it,
even if only for a short time.Governor Brewster was so im-
pressed with the cordiality contained
in the message from Gov. Thomas
McLeod, of South Carolina, that the
itinerary was changed to permit
a short stay in Columbia. An ovation
greeted the sons and daughters
of Maine as the special pulled
into the station at South Carolina's
capital city.Although the stop had been ar-
ranged only a few hours before,
there were 100 private automobiles
waiting to take the visitors on a trip
about the city. The local reception
committee, also hastily organized,
was representative of the city and
state's official, social and commercial
life.After the ride the visitors were
taken to the State Capitol where
Governor McLeod delivered an ad-
dress of welcome followed by an ap-
preciation of the city and state's
cordial hospitality expressed by Gov-
ernor Brewster.One of the prime purposes of the
trip, Governor Brewster said, is to
establish stronger bonds of friend-
ship and understanding between the
North and South and this, he added,
could best be accomplished by an
interchange of study of one an-
other's industrial, social and econ-
omic problems.The party was late in arriving in
Savannah, where another cordial
welcome was extended, followed by
a tour of the city with members of the
Savannah Board of Trade, Mayor R.
M. Hull and his advisory board of
women. Dinner was served at Hotel
Savannah and after an informal re-
ception the party left for Jackson-
ville, reaching here a little over two
hours behind schedule.A program of entertainment, in-
cluding automobile tours, sight-see-
ing and luncheon parties, is planned
for today, terminating in a dinner
at the Windsor Hotel this evening,
with John W. Martin, Governor of
Florida, as host, who will extend the
welcome of the State.Chicago Opera Company in
"Hérodiade" and "Lohengrin"Boston Opera House—"Hérodiade,"
opera in four acts, music by Ma-
senet, libretto by Millet, Grémond
and Zamandini, presented by the Chi-
cago Civic Opera Company, evening
of Feb. 3, 1926, for the first time, so
far as can be ascertained, in Bos-
ton. The cast:Hérodiade.....Fernand Anseau
Hérode.....Richard Bonelli
Phanuel.....Edouard Cottrell
Videllus.....Edouard Cottrell
Un Grand Prêtre.....Antonio Nicollet
Un Voix.....José Michel
Salomé.....Edith Mason
Hérodiade.....José Michel
Un Babilonien.....Gordon
Un Babilonien.....Gordon
Conductor, Gabriel Groves.The production was much better
than the opera deserved. The libretto
is weak, a series of lyric conversa-
tions loosely strung together, with
slight inherent dramatic quality,
sadly petering out at the end, but
providing considerable opportunity
for theatrical effects and for im-
pressive settings, of which the com-
poser and the Chicago stage man-
agement respectively took advantage.A first hearing of the music leaves
the impression that Massenet is at
ways Massenet. This opera pre-
ceded "Manon" and "Thais," but
after all, one would about as soon
hear one as another of the series—
with the possible exception of "Le
Jongleur." It has been said that
the composer, beginning with "Hérodi-
ade," He did of course try to his
characterizing themes, here as in hisTHE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July
11, 1918.The MABLEY Restaurant
Faery Queen Candy Shop
and Tea Room—situated just two doors east of the Mabley Store on Fifth
Street. You will find the Restaurant a most convenient place
to lunch or to enjoy a sumptuous dinner before the theatre.The Faery Queen Tea Shop offers delicacies for restful after-
noon hours and delicious confections will always be found in
the Candy Shop.The Mabley and Carey Co.
FIFTH AT VINE CINCINNATIDENY CHANGE IN
DRY LAW POLICY

(Continued from Page 1.)

merely open the whole prohibitory
question again and be the stepping
stone toward the repeal or non-ob-
servance of the principle for which
those who were instrumental in se-
curing prohibition, worked," he said.Prohibition's Gains Shown
by Dry League CounselWASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Wayne
B. Wheeler, general counsel of the
Anti-Saloon League, denied state-
ments made by the Rev. Dr. James
Empringham, national secretary of
the Church Temperance Society of
the Episcopal Church, in announcing
the decision of his organization to
forfeiture of the Volstead Act."I did not telephone to Dr. Em-
pringham," he said. "I did request
him by written communication to
withhold the report until we could
be heard and give them reasons why
the law should not be modified. I
did not say that their report would
show that prohibition had failed, be-
cause no truthful report can show
this."Mr. Wheeler issued the following
statement:
"It is regrettable that the state-
ment by the secretary of the temper-
ance committee of the Episcopal
church in New York advises modifi-
cation of the National Prohibition
Act on the ground that the law is not
working satisfactorily. Evidence
from New York, signally failing to
accept its obligation to enforce the
Constitution, does not have great
weight with other states which are
loyal to the Constitution.""I am amazed that they advocate
modification so as to permit light
wine and beer. This is the brewers'
program and not the program of the
churches that won the fight for pro-
hibition and are fighting for its en-
forcement.""None of the church denominations
which officially supported the Anti-
Saloon League in securing the Eight-
eenth Amendment have backtracked,
and I believe more Episcopalians are
in favor of prohibition today than
heretofore.""The statement is especially ill-
timed now because Government docu-
ments recently issued testify to pro-
hibition's observance, enforcement,
and success. The preliminary
census of prisoners shows that penal
commitments dropped from 521.7 per
100,000 in 1910 (an average wet year
chosen by the Census Bureau and not
by a dry organization) to 355.1 in
1925, a result of 37.7 per cent,
while commitments for drunkenness
fell from 135.9 to 83.1 per 100,000, a
decrease of 55.3. Disorderly conduct
commitments dropped 51.5 per cent,
assault cases 53.1 per cent, and mal-
licious mischief 68.5 per cent in that
period. These offenses are intimately
associated with drink.""The latest report on census of
paupers shows the lowest pauperism
ratio in our history. The census bu-
reau of vital statistics reports de-
creased death rates which, compared
with the average age for the last six
wet years (excluding 1918, the in-
fluenza year), shows a saving of
1,000,000 lives in the six years of
prohibition. Industrial accidents
dropped from 9,997 in three wet years
to 7,418 in the three dry years in coal
and metal mines. Railroad accidents
took a death toll of 49,975 in the last
five wet years, but only 33,281 in the
five dry years, with 946,237 injured
while the saloons were open and 739,
316 since they were closed.""Business authorities such as
Hoover, Gary, Ford, Scot, Babson,
etc., declare prohibition an essential
element in our prosperity. An unob-
served, unenforced law would not
achieve this.""This salutary law," as the Presi-
dent recently called it, should have
the support of every church denomina-
tion, and any denomination which
did not give its official support to
securing national prohibition should
hesitate to embarrass its sister de-
nominations which did make the sacri-
fice to secure this great moral vic-
tory, and are keeping up the fight to
make its enforcement more effective
year by year."Bishop Manning Declines
Comment on Dry Law IssueNEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Rev.
Dr. G. A. Carstensen, rector of Holy-
rood Protestant Episcopal Church
was elected president of the Epis-
copal Church Temperance Society at a
meeting early in the year but has not
yet formally accepted the post.
He said yesterday he had dis-THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORSDrainage
Irrigation
CLEVELAND, OHIO
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

DAILY SCHEDULE

Lv. St. Louis (Sunshine Special) 6:45 pm.
Ar. Hot Springs 7:00 am.
Lv. St. Louis (Sunshine Special) 9:05 pm.
Ar. Hot Springs 9:30 am.Courteous attention to your ticket require-
ments. For reservations and further infor-
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Agent, Dept. 811 Brokaw Bldg., New
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MISSOURI PACIFIC R. CO.
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Hot Springs—Home of Mountain Valley Water

WOMEN IN LEAD
IN SCHOLARSHIPBeat Men in Phi Beta Kappa
Group of University
of ChicagoSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Women had
slightly better records for scholar-
ship than men in the group of 479
University of Chicago students who,
it is announced by the university,
maintained Phi Beta Kappa averages,
within 11 per cent of perfection, dur-
ing the last quarter. The group was
divided between 241 women and 236
men.However, there were 34 men in the
all-A or almost perfect class, com-
pared with 32 women, states Walter
A. Payne, recorder and examiner.
Of 9549 grades recorded at the
university about half of them were
B or better, representing about 90
per cent perfect work, and only 2.91
per cent were classed as failures.
It is further revealed that 14.03 per
cent of "straight A" or as nearly
perfect work as can be rated.Analysis of the grades show that
undergraduates in activities such as
dramatic productions, and student
government, which are not a part of
the regular college work and for
which time is spent apart from pur-
suit of studies, scored high in schol-
astic ratings. Survey of grades made
by students in publications and dra-
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Frank H. O'Hara, director of under-
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was almost B, or a numerical score
of 82, as against the 2.00 points
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in such activities."Campus actors led the field, while
staffs of college publications fol-
lowed with a slightly lower average.
The Circle, regarded by students as
a literary magazine, totaled a high
grade but members of the daily
newspaper brought down the average
for publications.

WHITTEN HALL RESTORED

SANTA FE, Jan. 22 (Special Cor-
respondence).—Down the corridors of
Whitten Hall there is the hum of aPRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "Be-
fore you admit that your
part is small and ineffective you
should remember that the whole
is equal to the sum of all the
parts."CHARLIE CHAPLIN: "Every
time you understand a thing you
multiply yourself."KATHLEEN NORRIS: "I haven't
had a telephone in the house for
15 years."GEORGE F. EDWARDS: "It is
evident that the competitive sys-
tem is breaking down in our own
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to be playing in international
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the World Court reminds one of
the mountain that labored and
brought forth a mouse."ROAD AMUNDSEN: "It is safer
to fly in the Arctic than in Ohio."

FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION

VERNON, B. C., Jan. 14 (Special
Correspondence).—Special attention
will be given to marketing problems
at the annual convention of the Brit-
ish Columbia Fruit Growers' Associa-
tion, to be held here next week, at
which addresses will be delivered by
a number of American and Canadian
experts.

Do You Know—

- (1) The indications that vaudeville is holding its own?
- (2) The status of jazz in Germany?
- (3) Where tradition says Aeneas landed in Italy?
- (4) What family was reunited when the Lucia Porter grounded?
- (5) What new radio service is planned for farmers?
- (6) The reason Mr. Root says people ignore political parties?

These questions were answered in
Yesterday's MONITORThe Hot Springs
National Park
ArkansasOfficial government reports show that 31,000
more people visited Hot Springs during the
travel year October 1, 1924, to September 30,
1925, than visited any other National Park!The bracing climate, rolling golf links, eque-
strian sports—these lend a thrill to your visit not
to be found elsewhere. Enjoy yourself this
winter; play for a week or more in Hot Springs.

Easily Accessible

Connections at Union Station, St. Louis,
with Missouri Pacific trains direct to the
Springs, providing over-night service. Through
standard drawing-room sleeping cars.Via
St. Louis (Sunshine Special) 6:45 pm.
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a literary magazine, totaled a high
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Factors for Success in Trade1500 Men and Women From 41 States, Canada and
Cuba Convening in Merchants' Council, Chicago,
Told That It Begins With Head of the FirmSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Approximately
1500 men and women from 41 states,
Cuba and Canada, attending the
ninth semiannual convention here of
the Interstate Merchants' Council,
heard a young woman at the final
session describe how salespeople are
being trained in courtesy.Miss Mabel F. Meek, educational
director of Harris-Emery Company,
Des Moines, Ia., spoke from experi-
ence, saying that a department store
during some seasons employs 1000
persons, all of whom are impressed
in department meetings with the im-
portance of good manners, refined
voices, sincerity and kindness in
building up a reputation for fair deal-
ing and honesty."We give instruction to our sales-
people," she said, "showing them
that they are placing a limitation on
their own opportunities if they fail
to render courteous and intelligent
service. Where does courtesy begin?
We first look to the head of the firm
and then to all other officers."Courtesy Standard
"A man who is courteous and truly
so, is a gentleman, not only to his
customers but to the people who are
working for him, sets standards for
good manners and a desire to be
known for fair dealing, sincerity
and honesty. When he practices this
he imparts to his people the same
principles and they permeate through
every part of the organization.""We think of service and courtesy
in the form of the floorman who
meets our customers and directs
them, the elevator operator who
takes them to the desired floor, the
cashier, and credit desk employees.
We try to develop an organization
with every employee radiating effi-
ciency, gladly and from the heart.""True service means having a real
human interest in the customer.
Making him feel he is a guest. Ser-
vice can turn the 'looker customer'
into a 'buying customer.' Service is
a determining factor in making your
store stand out in the community.
We have found, and the sales people
know this, . . .

Ideal of Service

"The salesperson must put himself
in the position of the customer at all
times. One of our ideals is that the
sales person must have in mind
the customer's viewpoint, and try to
get into the same mental attitude.
We teach them to show as much as
possible about the merchandise they
are handling, so intelligent service
may be rendered.""Ideals and aims of the modern
store need to be of the highest, as
the man who directs the business is
being watched by the community and
judged as to his integrity, honesty and
reliability. He should be a man of
vision, of far-reaching purpose, an
optimist.""His store should have its ideals
and aims set forth very clearly as toGEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses and Junior Dept.CANADIAN GOVERNMENT FIGHTS
SMUGGLING ACROSS BORDERStatement Is Made on the Subject in the Dominion House
of CommonsOTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4 (Special).—
Defense of the Government's efforts
to prevent smuggling and bootleg-
ging between the United States and
Canada was made by Ernest La-
ponte, Minister of Justice, and ac-
tually leader of the Government, and
J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance when
Parliament resumed its debate yester-
day on the motion to adjourn
until March 15, and on H. H.
Stevens' amendment thereto, ask-
ing for an investigation into the
affairs of the customs and excise
department.While Mr. Lapointe frankly ad-
mitted the unprecedented extent to
which smuggling was being carried
on, he said that the government was
doing all in its power to stamp it
out, and called attention to the in-
creased severity of the excise laws
passed last year, and to the invest-gations even then being held in Mon-
treal, Toronto, and other cities of
Canada, by the Minister of Customs.
The latter, George H. Boivin,
agreed to the immediate appointing
of a committee to go into the whole
matter and offered to consult with
Arthur Meighen, the Conservative
leader, as to the powers of such
committee.Mr. Robb quoted figures of the
customs department to show that
the efforts of that department were
not altogether ineffective in retic-
ing smuggling into the Dominion.
The difficulties, however, were al-
most insurmountable owing to the
extent of the boundary and the modern
methods employed by smugglers.
The United States having gone dry
and Canada having raised the duty
on cigarettes and tobacco, increased
their problem, he declared, and he
invited every member to assist the
government in doing its best.

ELECTRICAL OR ICE

Your Bohn Refrigerator, just as
you buy it, is ready for either Ice
or Electrical Refrigeration with-
out changes or alterations.

This is Just One of Our Leaders:

Bohn Annual
Mid-Winter
SaleELECTRICAL OR ICE
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This is Just One of Our Leaders:

ITALY IS RECOVERING FROM POST-WAR DEPRESSION OF 1922

Country Is Enjoying Increased Prosperity—Cheap Production and Depreciated Currency Is Largely Responsible

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Italy is

enjoying great industrial prosperity due largely to aid in cheap production given by a depreciated currency, according to A. A. Osborne, American Assistant Commercial Attaché assigned to Rome, who recently arrived in the United States. Mr. Osborne leaves Washington tomorrow to visit Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in that order, to put his knowledge of Italian economic and financial conditions at the service of American business men interested in Italian trade.

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minion fuel board's plan to set up a number of coking plants at other points besides Montreal would be still better. Use of Nova Scotia coal, rather than coal from Alberta, is preferred, according to Major Cronyn.

LIBERALS OPPOSE EDUCATION ECONOMY

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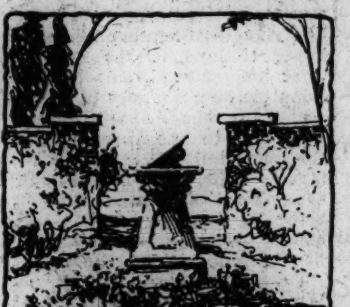
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FRENCH ADOPT NEW TAX PLAN

Chamber Passes Clause Calling for Annual Declaration by All Persons Taxed

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 4.—An important step toward tax reform and the prevention of fiscal fraud which is believed to be practiced on a large scale was taken when the Chamber of Deputies passed, by a large majority, a clause calling for an annual declaration under oath by all persons subject to income tax of their revenues from every source. It is affirmed frequently that the tax is escaped altogether by many citizens, and in part by others.

The income tax has never fully entered into French manners. The people have not become accustomed to it and are resentful that inquisitorial methods are necessary for its efficient collection. It is, therefore, specially significant that Parliament is prepared to compel each taxpayer to make a detailed declaration, with penalties attached for perjury.

The Senate will probably ratify the Chamber pronouncement. Yet by a curious paradox the Cartel, which is fighting fiscal fraud, was beaten on the text which it submitted. The original proposal required a declaration from every citizen, whatever his income. This meant many millions of forms falling upon a small staff. Workmen and others already figure in the general declaration of an employer. Therefore, the individual notification is superfluous.

Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, rallying the Government forces, defeated the Cartel by 295 against 233. Therefore, it appears that the Government in combat with the Cartel can count upon an occasional majority. In spite of this incident, the main purpose is carried out. For the future, the Government is put on the same footing as the French. Among the penalties are

Scots Florist Has "Originated" Famous "Named" Carnations

William Sims, Cliftondale, Brought Out "Eldora," "Grace Coolidge," and "Arctic," Among Others

The achieved reward for originating new flowers is not always success, it seems. There is confirmation of the fact to be had from William Sims, who has 34 acres of carnation plants under cultivation in his house at Cliftondale, Mass., and who has made a reputation as the greatest originator of carnations in his time.

The originator, Mr. Sims, says, must realize in the beginning that some among the new flowers he makes enormous effort to get will be no good, by which he means just that, and not worth the labor and expense of the several years' cultivation it takes to bring a new flower to a point where it may properly be said to have arrived.

Mr. Sims came to the United States nearly 40 years ago. The hurl of his native Aberdeen in Scotland is still rich in his voice. A grizzled man with shrewd eyes permanently pinched a little at the corners from close scrutiny under glass of long serried rows of delicate silver-green, fringed plants and the endless search for the elusive hint of a new sport.

Mr. Sims comes of a race of flower growers. His father grew flowers in Aberdeen—"Oh, about every kind of flower," explains Mr. Sims, "if effort is made to discover whether the genius for growing carnations in particular was handed on from father to son."

Like "Eldora" Best
If he is asked which among his many originations he likes best, Mr. Sims will smile and say, with some reluctance that might mean he felt it disloyal to the others to single one out, "Oh, perhaps 'Eldora.' 'Eldora' is a variegated white and pink, the only variegated carnation being commercially grown at present," he says.

Mr. Sims raised the Grace Coolidge, which was a variegated type, "too," and he has 25 new varieties which at this stage simply bear numbers. "Ye don't name them, ye know," says Mr. Sims, "until ye know whether they'll be a success. An' that ye may not know for a few years. An' if they're not going to be good, it's no gude to have fancy names for them, ye see."

Mr. Sims does not agree with the opinion that the essential, old-fashioned perfume has been bred out of carnations by the supreme effort made for size of the heads. "They're just as fragrant as ever they were," he says. "It is a question of temperature. If they are in a cool place they always smell beautiful. If the temperature is too warm for them they don't smell so fragrant. Ye need to keep carnations in a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees to get all the small there is in them. It is the cold draws out their perfume."

"If ye breed for size, that means ye have fewer flowers more than means ye have less perfume. If the grower is working for size he'll get 10 flowers at the limit on a plant which, if he could be satisfied with smaller flowers, would give 15 to 25. Now there's 'Laddie.' It's a beautiful flower, but it has a big head and there won't be more than 10 of them."

NEPONSET YACHT BUILDER RETIRES

George Lawley Sells Stock Holdings to Two Officials

Transfer of the portion of the stock formerly held by George Lawley in the George Lawley & Sons Corporation, Neponset yacht builders, to Michael J. Kennedy and Edwin A. Oxner, who for 20 years have been connected with this corporation, has been announced by Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Lawley retires from active business but will retain his position as director. He has held a minority of the stock. When he announced his retirement Mr. Kennedy, treasurer of the corporation, and Mr. Oxner, superintendent of the yard, purchased his holdings.

The treasurer pointed out that the designers and builders who have been with the corporation since its origin are still employed by Lawley's.

In addition to the many smaller boats now under construction, there is a 150-foot Diesel power yacht under way building for a New York man.

MAYOR AIDS CHAMBER, ADDING NEW MEMBER

Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, is a success as a member of the "505 Club" of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was shown today at the assembly luncheon, when the results of the club's activities were formally announced. The club was formed Jan. 21 with the plan to have each club member bring in a new member for the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the luncheon today.

Mayor Nichols, the speaker at the last assembly luncheon, was acclaimed the first member of the "505."

With existence limited to two weeks the club disbanded today, though the results of the work are expected to continue for several days yet. Nearly 200 new memberships were presented to Roland W. Boyden, president, at the luncheon today.

DEMOCRATS HEAR DAVID I. WALSH

Criticizing the program of economy being carried out by President Coolidge, and asserting that coal mine operators control the Administration's attitude toward the coal strike, David I. Walsh (D.), formerly United States Senator from Massachusetts, addressed a large meeting of Democrats in Somerville last night, and was hailed by other speakers as senatorial candidate this fall, although he made no formal announcement of his candidacy.

Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, who, it has been said, will be a candidate for Governor on the ticket with Mr. Walsh, made no announcement either, but addressed the meeting, and continued the criticism of the present Republican Administration.

"'Tis only two months in the year that carnations won't grow. June and July. Those are the months when we throw out the old and start the young to growing."

Carnations Only Since 1916

Mr. Sims began by growing miscellaneous flowers. Then he took to growing violets. But it must have been more than some undefined taste that urged him to begin growing carnations. It must have been genius that would not forever be denied. In 1916 he cleared his greenhouses and set the soil for carnations exclusively.

A plain man, with glints of humor in his talk, who rests an amazingly gentle hand upon the splendid head

of a young police dog and who has no need to be reticent or "hard to get started" if he knows you would like to talk carnations. His house is high on a hill, a white house set in a beautiful, spaced grove of young hemlocks and firs. Down the hill, over the road and across the shining expanse of snow lowland a single plume of sable smoke rises gently from the chimney of the plant, and there is just a suggestion in the mid-winter vista of long, even lines of houses of ice-green glass, rooted now in snow, and holding the sum of a man's treasured labor.

One great house holds only "Arctic," Mr. Sims' originations which, this year, has "arrived" in incontrovertible splendor. A magic collection too there is of "Royal," liquid maroon-color, opulent. And hundreds of feet of other varieties, some named for permanence, others still bearing mere identifying numbers until the time of their apprenticeship in the horticultural ante-chamber shall have passed and they are ready to take their final places in the proud record of a Scotsman who came at last to growing carnations because he had a fair for bringing out their full capabilities.

The conference was the first of a

number of similar events which the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce hopes to hold in the near future. That body has already sent invitations to the governors of 11 western states to head delegations which will come to Los Angeles to discuss the possibilities of more advantageous trade relationships, and Governor Dern of Utah was the first to respond. Arthur Bent, recently elected president of the local chamber, presided at the conference.

Governor Dern stressed particularly the community of interest between Southern California and what he termed the intermountain country, this district containing Utah and portions of Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. This district must be considered as an economic unit, he declared, saying, "Our conditions, our climate, our resources, our potentialities and our problems are similar."

"So far as Utah is concerned," the Governor continued, "the resources of our State are, we think, indispensable to you, and hence you need us as badly as we need you. You need our foodstuffs to feed your growing population and we need your manufactured products. You will develop into a great industrial center and for the raw materials for your industries you will need to draw upon the diversified natural resources with which nature has so richly endowed our State."

"Utah is a producing territory, and her greatest need is a satisfactory market for her products. We are far from the eastern centers of population that the high freight rates shut us out of that great consuming territory. We are finding that the best outlet for our surplus is on the Pacific coast, and hence we have become directly interested in the development and growth of California."

Other speakers dwelt upon the advantages of closer co-operation among western states, pointing out that all the conditions should be encouraged among these states, thus helping to build up this district as a whole, with liberal application of what Governor Dern expressed as "that western spirit that denies all limitations and constantly pushes the horizon forward."

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MOTOR TRADE IS OPTIMISTIC

Producers at Chicago Show Report Preparations for Increased Business

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—In practically all corners of Chicago's twenty-sixth National Automobile Show, including its conventions, sales gatherings, luncheons and banquets, expressions of confidence and gratification over the business outlook in this field are heard. The note of optimism is considerably higher than that of last year at show time and more pleasing than that which pervaded show period in the beginning of 1924.

Last year leaders of the industry spoke encouragingly, but with more conservatism and caution than at present. Sales managers and producers who talk to men in the ranks are given, as a class, to painting of brilliant future pictures, but those who lead in the automotive industry are men more coldly literal in their interpretations.

The automotive industry, according to these indications, is prepared for a marked stepping up of business this year—prepared not only with respect to merchandising activity, but from the standpoint of production. While factory chiefs say that the wise policy of last year, of letting production be measured by retail demand, is to be followed again, numbers of the automobile plants already have machined and tooled up for materially increased output. In some instances the capacity increase has been elevated recently to as much as 50 and 60 per cent over that of a year ago—with an increase of 35 to 40 per cent being the rough average increase for the factories generally.

Following the lead of car makers, the allied manufacturers also are prepared for wider opportunities—accessory makers, parts and supplies makers and makers of shop equipment, all are organized to swing into bigger operation and go on the trail of business more extensively. From indications and assurances given by factory heads, however, the year will witness no wild plunges into production from which quick extrication will be impossible, the general policy seeming to be one of sure-footedness. Enlarged production will be directed to the export field. Many manufacturers have greatly increased their foreign field budgets. It is freely predicted the year will set a new record in the sale of automobiles and automotive products in other lands. During the New York show, American makers made valuable contacts with foreign distributors and some were made during the Chicago show. These conversations led to the signing of contracts each of which means the early organization of dealership groups and the beginning of a new unit of expansion.

One indication of the greater strides which the automotive industry will make in 1926 is the production program for Oakland and Pontiac, the latter being the new General Motors car first presented to the public at the New York show. Plans call for a production of 100,000 Pontiacs and 80,000 Oaklands, the lower price of the new car accounting for the plans for greater production of this model.

This information was given out at the meeting of factory officials and district managers held at the Blackstone Hotel, where A. E. Glancy, association president, gave a glowing picture of the prospects for the coming year.

AMERICAN IDEAL WEEK IN LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—More than 1300 neighborhood organizations and merchants, bankers, theatrical folk, railroad, churches, and other groups are to take part here Feb. 6 to 12 in observance of American Ideal Week, proclaimed in memory of Abraham Lincoln, by William E. Dever, Mayor.

Mr. Lincoln's life and work will be studied at typical of American patriotic manhood. Donald M. Carter, chairman of the executive committee of a commission of 500 leading citizens, has the matter in charge.

GAME CONSERVATION SURVEY IS PROPOSED

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Action which is termed the greatest step yet made toward game conservation in this State was taken at the meeting of the New Mexico Game Protective Association here when members voted to recommend to the State Game Commission the employment of a game and fish expert to make a survey of conditions.

Other recommendations included reduction of the bag limit on ducks from 25 to 15, restriction of seasons on a local basis and expenditures for the purpose of restocking game animals and game birds within the State. The association endorsed the Bratton federal fish hatchery bill.

PRIZES AWARDED AT CHICAGO ART SHOW

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Twenty-three prizes were awarded today to Chicago artists at the opening of the annual Chicago Artists' Exhibition at the Art Institute. Prizes of \$500 each

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MUSCLE SHOALS BIDDING SOUGHT

Senate Committee Adopts House Resolution by a Divided Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture decided, by a divided vote, to recommend concurrence in the House resolution providing for a committee of three senators to be appointed by the Vice-President and three representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House to sit and consider private bids for the leasing and operation of Muscle Shoals, the leases to run 50 years.

April 1 is set as a time limit for receiving these applications. If the bids transmitted by the committee are rejected by Congress the alternate would probably be Government ownership.

J. T. Hefflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, made the motion in committee for approval of the House resolution and was delegated to make the report to the Senate. T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, had offered two amendments which were rejected by a tie vote, the other providing for several leases and the other for equal distribution of power to the neighboring states. A substitute resolution providing for Government ownership by J. E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, was defeated 10 to 6.

Sensors who voted for concurrence in the House resolution were: C. L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Henry W. Keyes (R.), Senator from New Hampshire; J. W. Harrell (R.), Senator from Oklahoma; C. S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois; F. M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky; J. T. Hefflin (D.), Senator from Alabama; T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas; W. N. Ferris (D.), Senator from Michigan; and Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas.

Those opposed were George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota; F. R. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho; J. E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana; and Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina.

CANADIAN WEST PLANS FOR TOURIST SEASON

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A combined advertising campaign by the cities of the three prairie provinces and British Columbia is being planned for the coming tourist season with the object of attracting tourists from eastern Canada and the eastern states. Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and the coast cities are being asked to contribute to funds for advertising in the east.

The opinion of Fred Crane, chairman of the Vancouver Publicity Bureau and the originator of the plan, is that the Canada western campaign can operate successfully for a year or two on its own initiative it will then receive financial assistance from the provincial governments of the four western provinces.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBERALS TO MEET

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Decision to hold a provincial convention of the Liberal Party was reached at the second annual meeting of the Liberal Association of the Province, held here today. The announcement was made by Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, the only woman member of the Legislature. Mrs. Smith stated that the time was opportune for such a convention, and explained that, had it not been for the Dominion election, one would have been held in 1925.

The announcement by Mrs. Smith followed the suggestion of J. Edward Sears, chairman of the gathering, that the provincial and federal conventions of the Liberal Party should be held at comparatively short intervals.

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"THE HOME BANK"
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"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep it Warm"

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"Founded on Integrity"
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COOLIDGE VIEW STIRS POLITICS

Warning Against Campaign Propaganda Brings Quick Replies in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—News travels with astonishing velocity from the White House to the Capitol. Hardly had President Coolidge finished his unique statement to the people of the country through a spokesman addressing the newspaper correspondents than a spokesman in each branch of Congress arose to reply to what they interpreted as a political move on the part of the President.

In the Senate the discussion of the tax bill was interrupted by Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, who paid a tribute to the ability of the President in winning over to his side men of varying views, calling him an "adroit politician."

"Indeed, when he persuaded some gentlemen on the other side of the aisle to change their views with respect to international peace in the world, he performed the eighth wonder of the world. . . . It is a compliment to his almost matchless ingenuity," Mr. Harrison asserted.

Political Speeches

Then turning his attention to the conference just held at the White House, he said:

"Yet, notwithstanding all this, which the country knows—and we who have to combat it here daily know it better, perhaps, than the country—at the White House he called in the newspaper correspondents and made a startling statement to them, a statement that has no counterpart in the history of any occupant of the White House. He told all the correspondents of the press there assembled to warn the country against speeches in the country, and especially in Congress, as having political bearing."

"Using the mighty power of his great office, wielding the exceptional influence he now commands, the President tries to focus the attention of the country and have the people believe there is a great conspiracy on foot in this country, and that in the speeches here and elsewhere he uttered the year nothing but politics is to be played. They are part of the great political conspiracy."

Mr. Harrison contended that the Democrats have played less politics since December first than ever in the history of Congress. After stating that political speeches would be made in Congress and in the country and by the President in this political year, as there always are in political years, the discussion got back into tax channels.

President's Spokesman

In the House, Joseph W. Byrnes (D.), Representative from Tennessee, contended himself with attacking the President's economy program, charging him with unfair tactics in his address before the business organization of the Government to show that federal expenditures are decreasing. If the President's method of comparison, using 1921, as a basis, is adopted, it can be shown that the cost of the Executive office has increased about 10 per cent since 1921, and 40 per cent since Mr. Byrnes declared.

Coincident with the picking up by members of the opposition of the President's statements made in press conference, there has come an attack on the policy of anonymity and demand in some quarters that the sometime useful spokesman be relegated to obscurity and that the Executive stand squarely behind what is said at these conferences. The purpose of avoiding direct quotation is of course obvious. There must be some protection for high officials when they speak to large numbers of press representatives.

Partial protection is obtained by the method now in use of having questions written for the President beforehand so that he can choose which ones he will answer and which discard. This has been the practice since midway in the Harding Administration. Before that time questions were impromptu.

CHICAGO AREA BANKS REPORT RECORD TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Production and distribution of commodities were in larger volume in December than in November in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, according to the report of business conditions compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, which serves those states. Sales at department stores, chain stores, and mail order houses in December indicated the greatest volume of Christmas trade on record. Concerning agricultural financing.

Flint & Kent

554-562 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.

Linen Handkerchiefs Remarkable at 15c

A rare collection at this extraordinary price.

There are plain white ones with narrow or wide hems; white with narrow or wide colored borders; white or colored linen handkerchiefs with embroidered corners; plain colored linen handkerchiefs with spoke stitch hems.

The Wm. Hengerer Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Fine Quality Sateen 29c Yard

A very low price for this excellent quality, yard-wide sateen. Rose, Copen blue, jade, tan, grey, black, white and orchid. The shimmery surface and suppleness recommend it for many uses—both personal and in the home.

22 joint stock land banks reported total loans outstanding on Dec. 31 in the five states as \$191,134,223 as against \$188,696,728 on Nov. 30. Thirty-seven clearing house centers in the district reported an aggregate increase in December of 15 per cent in volume of payment by check over November. Business in the middle west entered 1926 with a large volume of activity in process and with confidence for the new year reflected in increased future orders, the survey states.



Teacher: "What is a Republic?"
Johnny: "A great sinner mentioned in the Bible."

Times change. In preflavor days it was estimated that a telephone post would last 15 years.—Associated Editors.

Loafer (to pal): "Lumme, Bill, ain't this neighborhood gone damn! Why, I remember when a 'handsome pud' used to stand where this blinkin' bank is."—London Opinion.

"Have you seen this latest Russian dancer, Palamuna Palamuna?"
"Seen her? Why, I went to school with her in Hartford."—College Comics.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

Araba, Ky.
Bermuda, Ala.
China, Me.
Denmark, Ore.
England, Ark.
Finland, Minn.
Greenland, N. H.
Holland, Va.
Ireland, Ind.
Japan, N. C.
Lorraine, Kan.
Mexico, Pa.
Norway, Mich.
Panama, Ill.
Russia, O.
Scotland, Conn.
Turkey, Tex.
Wales, Tenn.
and dozens more.

QUAILS AID FARMERS, GOV. PAULEN AVERS

Worth \$25 Apiece to Kansas, Says Protectionist Plea

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1 (Special)—Quails are worth \$25 apiece to the farmers of Kansas, or to farmers anywhere, says Ben S. Paulen, Governor, in a statement in which he appeals for a better understanding of this picturesque bird.

An investigation made by state game wardens at sunset, showed that quails rid the fields of millions of insect pests, eat vast quantities of weed seeds and are not migratory but stick by the farmer in winter and summer, working by day and sounding their cheery call of contentment at sunset.

"Around every farm and schoolhouse a clear space should be provided as a feeding ground," says Governor Paulen. "The children should bring daily to school small birds, bread crumbs and bits of suet, and these should be distributed. The birds would like a drink, too, and a little pan of water near the feeding ground will be appreciated. Teach the children these little lessons of thoughtfulness and there will follow in the homes a greater love and a better understanding of their little bird friends."

DEPUTY COUNCILORS FOR DE MOLAY NAMED

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement has been made from headquarters of the Order of De Molay in this city, by Frank S. Land, Grand Scribe, that Tintley L. Combs, Omaha, Neb., and Peter Cameron, Albuquerque, N. M., have been appointed deputies for the grand council in charge of the work in their respective states. The appointments were made by Judge Alexander G. Cochran, St. Louis, Grand Master Councilor.

Mr. Combs was for two terms president of the National Association of Retail Jewelers and is now president of the Nebraska Masonic Fraternity for Boys. Mr. Cameron is prominent in Masonic circles in New Mexico.

CAPITAL STOCK TAX REPEALED

Senate Votes, 75 to 4, to Drop Levy—Divides, 42 to 35, to Raise Corporation Tax

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Repeal of the capital stock tax and an increase of 1 per cent in the present 12½ per cent corporation tax have been voted by the Senate. In accepting these recommendations of its Finance Committee, the Senate disposed of the first of the four controversial provisions of the tax reduction bill.

The corporation tax increase was written into the tax bill as an eleventh hour amendment, after it was learned by the Republican majority of the committee that the bill as compromised on by them with the Democratic minority would have effected a tax reduction of nearly \$400,000,000. The Republicans had underestimated the amount of revenue that the repeal of the capital stock tax took from the tax rolls.

To counter this repeal, which will relieve corporations of approximately \$33,000,000 in taxes annually, they increased the corporation tax 1 per cent to increase federal revenues by \$36,000,000. The Democrats on the committee dissented from the Republican majority, with the exception of three members, voted as a body against the clause. The vote on the issue was practically on party lines.

Party Lines

Five Republicans went over to the Democratic opposition and three Democrats voted with the Republicans. The result was 42 to 35. The ballot on the capital stock tax repeal was a different matter. Only four Senators, two Republicans, one Democrat and the Farmer-Labor member, dissented. The vote was 75 to 4.

Republican senators who opposed the corporation tax increase, were Simeon D. Fess, Ohio; Lynn J. Frazier, North Dakota; W. H. McMaster, South Dakota; Charles L. McNary, Oregon; Robert N. Stanford, Oregon; George H. Moses, New Hampshire; O. E. Weller, Maryland. Democrats who supported the Republican majority were William Cabell Bruce, Maryland; John B. Kendrick, Wyoming; Morris Shepperd, Texas.

Those voting against the repeal of the capital stock tax were: Mr. Fess, Mr. McMaster, Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), from Minnesota, and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), from Montana.

The Senate Finance Committee met to consider a program of possible speedy consideration of some 40 amendments which have been submitted to the tax bill. It is the desire of biparty leaders for the bill to effect an arrangement whereby disposal of these proposed changes in the bill may be expedited.

Surplus Problem

Immediately following the disposal of the corporation tax and capital stock tax repeal the Senate began its consideration of the second important feature of the bill, the bill's revisions. As provided in the bill the rates are cut from a maximum of 40 per cent to 20 per cent. The contest against this reduction was begun by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who declared that the largest reduction in the rates would be paid to taxpayers with incomes of \$100,000.

"This is not a nonpartisan bill," Mr. Norris averred. "It is a bipartisan measure. There should be no difficulty between the two parties in raising money next election. Men with incomes over \$100,000 are best able to contribute to the campaign funds. We will doubtless have the greatest sham battle in history."

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, followed with a demand that the Senate vote first on the surplus schedule proposed by the Democrats. These rates give additional reductions to incomes between \$20,000 and \$100,000, and call for increases on incomes over \$100,000.

CANADA'S PROBLEM IS ONE OF POPULATION

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—In the course of an address delivered here, John Imrie, president of the Edmonton

Board of Trade and director of the Edmonton Journal, made a plea for a new and courageous national policy for Canada. He put forward as the two essential elements of such a policy, the intensive stimulation of increased land settlement and the equally intensive stimulation of new trade and commerce.

Mr. Imrie declared that the question of population was at the root of most of Canada's economic problems. He pointed out that the needed immigration was available, and outlined an immigration policy in which emphasis was laid upon colonization rather than mere immigration.

TRANSPACIFIC CABLE PLANNED

San Francisco-Philippines Link Is Projected—Speed of 1500 Letters a Minute

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—A new cable connecting San Francisco with the Orient is under consideration by the Western Union Telegraph Company, according to Newcomb Carlton, president of the company in an interview here. The Philippines are favored as the overseas terminus of the proposed cable, which would have a capacity of 1500 letters a minute instead of 120 letters over older cables.

"Transpacific communication is still very largely a patchwork affair," said Mr. Carlton. "Trade expansion should and must be matched by lines of communication equipped to give service to the traders. It is this association of trade and intelligence which is turning attention to points across the Pacific as possible service out of San Francisco will accomplish for the West what our new cables out of New York to the Azores and those which will be laid to England next summer will achieve for the eastern coast."

"For the promotion of Far Eastern trade the Philippines are in a strategic position as a central point of distribution. We plan a cable to China, but this cannot be consummated until after 1930, when the old exclusive agreement controlled by the British and Danish expires. This cable, to cost \$15,000,000, will have the effect of cheapening rates. The Radio Corporation of America has proved a good co-operator in this work of bringing the world closer together. It is no fantasy to say that international understanding may be seen to turn more on direct conversation between the nations than on the bartering of merchants."

Need of better cable facilities on the Pacific Coast has long been apparent. The Pacific Commercial Cable Company, mainly a British concern, owns and operates the only cable which connects the United States with the Far East. This cable extends from San Francisco to Shanghai, via Hongkong, Guam and Manila, with a Japanese connection to Tokyo through Bonin Island, north of Guam.

Difficulties have been experienced, it is claimed, between Manila and Guam and communication with Japan is rendered difficult by lack of facilities on the connecting Japanese lines. Japanese newspapers were handicapped during the Disarmament Conference at Washington because of delays in getting news through to Tokyo via cable. They were required, in some instances, to pay the urgent news by mail.

Mr. Carlton found sympathetic audience among business men here who have long advocated and urged better cable service and more competition in trans-Pacific communication between the west coast and the Orient.

GAME SANCTUARY FORMED IN TEXAS

ALPINE, Tex., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Nearly 400 square miles of land have been designated in Brewster County as a state refuge for game birds and animals under the Boyd-Hubby bill, passed by the last Texas Legislature. This bill allows the setting aside of 10 per cent of the acreage of the land of a county for refuge purposes. About 100 more square miles will be allowable in this county for the refuge, and applications are in preparation.

Such land when set aside comes under the supervision, so far as the game is concerned, of the State Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner.

Liberal Leader Tells Effect on World 'If England Went Dry'

Anglo-Saxon Race Would Hold Keys of World Peace and Money Liberated for Commerce Would Bring Unprecedented Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 22.—British public life and politics can, perhaps, claim no man who is a more fearless, sincere, or unrelenting advocate of practical temperance reform than Walter Runciman, late president of the Board of Trade and Minister of Education in the Liberal Government of 1906-16. Besides being actively engaged in shipping and general commerce, he is one of the leaders of the Liberal Party in the present Parliament, and is in great demand all over the country as a platform speaker.

In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Runciman made some interesting statements on the subject of temperance. He thoroughly agrees that if England went dry, the Anglo-Saxon race would hold the keys of the world for future peace. "You see," he said, "the Americans and ourselves would then be one on a matter vital to public morality, and there is little doubt that the Empire would follow our lead. This act on the part of the Anglo-Saxons would liberate so much money for industry and commerce that the world would be ushered into a state of unprecedented prosperity."

Education of Children
To this question whether he considered that Great Britain was within measurable distance of going dry, say within 10 years, Mr. Runciman gave an emphatic no, and said he thought that the quickest road to this consummation was undoubtedly that of education—by converting the rising generation to total abstinence.

"You would make temperance a part of day-school education," the Monitor representative asked. "Most certainly," came the emphatic avowal. One of the most discussed problems in temperance politics at the moment is the position of clubs, and Mr. Runciman was asked how he would treat the club to make all clubs subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on public houses," was his direct answer.

Political Club Groups

To the question whether he thought the political club groups would be a serious factor at an election which might be fought with the liquor interest in the foreground, Mr. Runciman gave an affirmative reply, but he added, he did not think it likely that there would be an election with the drink question as the main issue at present.

Mr. Runciman says he has no sympathy with the state purchase system, and this, he said, "is the matured conviction of a lifetime of temperance study and practice."

Asked whether he thought the example of England would make a great difference to European countries, whose goal was local option, Mr. Runciman said that, with the single exception of Norway, he thought it would have little influence. The habits and traditional customs of most European nations were so utterly different.

To the question whether he thought the propaganda for temperance would be more effective if based on economic and industrial grounds, and not so much on moral persuasion, Mr. Runciman said he believed it was impossible to separate economic, industrial, and moral grounds from complete temperance.

Orange Marmalade

Made from genuine Seville bitter oranges, imported fresh from Spain, and pure granulated sugar. The original Scotch type so popular abroad, made under my personal supervision. In full 16-oz. jars, @ \$4.75 per doz. express paid, or 50 cents per single jar. HERBERT G. COTTAM, Wallingford Falls, N. Y.

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propaganda, they were so intermingled. A Vote on the Public House Mr. Runciman considers that if the public were allowed to vote for fewer public houses, more public houses, or no public houses, it is very unlikely that any area would vote for more. "Don't you think the churches should combine and make a great crusade against the drink trade?" "Most certainly. It ought to be their supreme practical effort to put Christianity into practice."

The majority of the Liberal Party, Mr. Runciman says, are not out for prohibition, but they are all out for local option, and he believes that a party is the only one which is out for real temperance legislation.

Mr. Runciman thinks it would be a good plan to show people what would happen to employment if the £200,000,000 the Nation now spends in drink were actually spent in legitimate industry. It would, he said, go a long way toward curing unemployment. This was an economic fact. Advertising and more organized publicity in the war against the drink trade is a necessity, Mr. Runciman urges, and he agrees that a good way would be to advertise the services of temperance to the Nation, especially to women.

CANADIAN MUSICIANS FORM ASSOCIATION

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—What may be the prelude to the holding, at intervals, of a great Canadian national musical festival, took place this week when representatives of the musical festival associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta met in Calgary and formed a federation of western musical associations

POTASH DEPOSIT FOUND IN TEXAS

Geological Survey Holds Out Hope of Breaking Foreign Monopoly

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Promising sources of potash in the salt beds of western Texas and southeastern New Mexico have been discovered that may check the domination of the potash market in the United States by Germany and France, according to a Geological Survey report just issued.

Potash is on the list of raw materials held in practical monopoly by foreign governments toward which Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has recently been directing public attention in connection with the British rubber controversy. Though less interest has so far been shown regarding potash than in the other restricted raw materials, it is pointed out that potash is one of the three vital constituents necessary for the American farmer's fertilizers.

The report of the Geological Survey shows that the beds are likely to be thick and extensive, indicating large potash deposits. While the samples obtained have not shown conclusively that potash is present in commercial quantities, indications point in that direction. The discovery was made through the drilling for oil in these regions. The cuttings have revealed potash salts such as are found in Germany and France.

In Line With Developments Peculiar interest attaches to the possibility that new discoveries may free the United States from foreign domination in the matter of potash salts for fertilizers, because of the recent measure of success in the same direction in the nitrate field.

Hitherto, America has drawn a major share of its nitrates from Chile. Of the three prime essentials for fertilizer—potash, phosphates and nitrates—the United States has been able to produce only its own phosphates, deposits of these being plentiful in certain southern states. New methods of making synthetic nitrogen, however, both by the use of hydroelectric power in taking it from the air, and in the carbonization of coal, promise rapid delivery, chemists declare, from dependence on the Chilean monopoly of the fertilizer.

In the fiscal year 1923 the United States imported about 600,000 tons of different kinds of potash salts, valued at around \$10,000,000. Fair demands for this commodity are expected to increase rapidly, particularly as some soils now in use in cotton states are approaching the potash-exhaustion point. Potash is required especially in the raising of cotton, potatoes, and garden truck, as well as in certain chemical industries, some of which are essential to the national defense.

In August, 1924, German and French (Alsace) potash producers signed an agreement concerning sales of their potash in the United States that brought vigorous protests at the time. They are now supplying, directly or indirectly, 90 per cent of America's potash.

Searched for 20 Years

The Geological Survey has been searching for American potash for about 20 years. In 1918 several persons had become interested in making deep tests for oil in the Texas panhandle. Geological study of this area shows that in ancient times it was the bed of a great salt sea. The immense deposit of salt formed from the desiccation (or drying up) of this ocean is similar, both in age and stratigraphy, to the famous salt and potash deposits of Germany.

The first discovery of potash was made in 1912, but in small quantities. The recent oil-well borings show large samples of a substance containing potash. As "desiccation" or evaporation of the ancient sea took place, the salts that it contained grew more concentrated in their solution. The more highly soluble salts are supposed to have been driven gradually to the minor basins formed by low places in the old sea floor. So much success has already been obtained in locating traces of such deposits that the Geological Survey now for further borings, and offers reasonable expectation of finding large potash salt deposits.

EXPERTS ARE TO STUDY CANADIAN DRY AREA

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—In response to representations made to the federal government by organizations representing the ranching interests of western Canada that the Government should undertake experimental work in connection with the re-seeding of abandoned homesteads in the drought area in southeastern Alberta, with a view to reclaiming the grazing land, Leonard B. Thompson of the provincial department of agriculture, and Sydney E. Clark of the university staff at Rochester, Minn., have been appointed as special investigators.

The demonstration program suggested by the ranchers, which will be carried out by Mr. Thompson as field husbandman, and Mr. Clark as assistant grass specialist, include the study of varieties and reproductive peculiarities of grasses in grazing areas, forage crop problems for the ranchman, and the effects of deferred grazing in relation to the restoration of the carrying power of range lands. Experimental work will be carried on, also, by these investigators in co-operation with some of the ranchers in the range area.

BOYS' HARMONICA BAND WILL PLAY

A radio message received at noon today from Albert N. Hoxie Jr., director of the Philadelphia Boys' Harmonica Band, by Mrs. William Arms Fisher, executive secretary of Boston Civic Music Festival, stated that their boat had been delayed but was expected to reach Newport, R. I., at 2 p. m. The band plans a series of Boston concerts, including one at the City Hall and another at the State House.

COLORADO TO START NEW FOREST TRACTS ON TREELESS PLAINS

Denver Chamber Co-operating With State Forester in Boys' Club Contests

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Transformation of Colorado's great treeless areas into future gardens of beauty is the object of a program of tree planting started by the Denver Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the Forestry Department of the State.

The chamber has arranged with W. J. Morrill, State Forester, to purchase in wholesale quantities trees of various kinds, ranging from 18 to 36 inches in height, for transplanting in the plains regions. Five-acre tracts will be designated, and the planting will be done largely through boys' tree clubs, to be formed under the Denver chamber's auspices. Prizes will be offered to encourage interest, in 1926. The growing of trees will encourage the precipitation and aid in conserving moisture. Lovers of nature are looking forward to a greatly beautified Colorado as a result of the tree planting campaign.

VERMONT TO OBSERVE FORESTRY ANNIVERSARY

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 4 (Special).—From the executive offices of the Vermont Forestry Association comes a bulletin calling attention to the fact that this year marks the semi-centennial of forestry in the United States. According to Secretary Titus, the United States Government took the first step in forestry by the establishment of several new town forests. The Forestry Association will prepare special Arbor Day programs for schools, women's clubs, etc., and will co-operate with other organizations in entertaining the New England Section of the Society of American Foresters which will hold its summer meeting at Middlebury College sometime in August.

New plans extending to the women of eastern Massachusetts the same training in home making and assistance in the solution of household problems now being given to Girl Scouts have been made for Cedar

Warren Homestead, 205 Years Old, Where Girls Are Taught Homemaking With Modern Facilities in Vivid Contrast to Quaint Means of Early America.

Home Efficiency Courses for Women at Cedar Hill

Girl Scouting Training, Given at Waltham Estate in Vivid Contrast to Colonial Inconvenience, Will Be Opened to Massachusetts Women

Typical Stairway of Colonial Days

Stairway in Old Warren Homestead Now Headquarters of Girl Scouts at Their Cedar Hill Estate

Quincy Residence Offered for Home

Mrs. William B. Rice Aids in Project to Care for Elderly Couples

Hill, the 55-acre estate in Waltham of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. This is to be carried on by that organization in co-operation with the Eastern States League and the Middlesex County Extension Service.

The headquarters for this work will be the "Old Farmhouse." The building is 205 years old and was the homestead on "the farm" before it rose to the dignity of an "estate." In it several generations of Warrens lived, and Daniel Webster, when he was a struggling attorney in Waltham, is said to have walked up Pigeon Lane after many a day's work for refreshment in this home.

There the Girl Scouts have been training both of Scouts and of their leaders, and for recreation and camping. Officials of the movement have come from all over the State to meet experts of national standing, who have increased their efficiency. Scouts have studied home making, their principal activity; have camped out on the hills of the 55 acres; have coasted and skied in winter time, and have gone swimming in summer in a concrete pool built for their use. Week in and week out, summer and winter, it has been a busy place.

For the Girl Scouts themselves, it has been used intensively for training both of Scouts and of their leaders, and for recreation and camping. Officials of the movement have come from all over the State to meet experts of national standing, who have increased their efficiency. Scouts have studied home making, their principal activity; have camped out on the hills of the 55 acres; have coasted and skied in winter time, and have gone swimming in summer in a concrete pool built for their use. Week in and week out, summer and winter, it has been a busy place.

The trustees announce that the proposed home will be for men and women, that married couples will not be separated, that no distinction will be made on account of race or creed, and that everything reasonable will be done to make the residents comfortable and happy.

William B. Rice was a shoe manufacturer and founder of the firm, Rice & Hutchins.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR TRAFFIC DECREASES

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special).—Chief of Police Thomas F. Daley reports that the illegal liquor traffic is now well under control, so far as manufacture in this city is concerned, in his annual report to the Mayor. Only occasionally now in liquor raids are still secured, indicating that manufacture here has decreased. There were 30 fewer cases for keeping and exposing liquor for sale in the past year than in 1924. Only four defendants were charged with illegal manufacture in the year.

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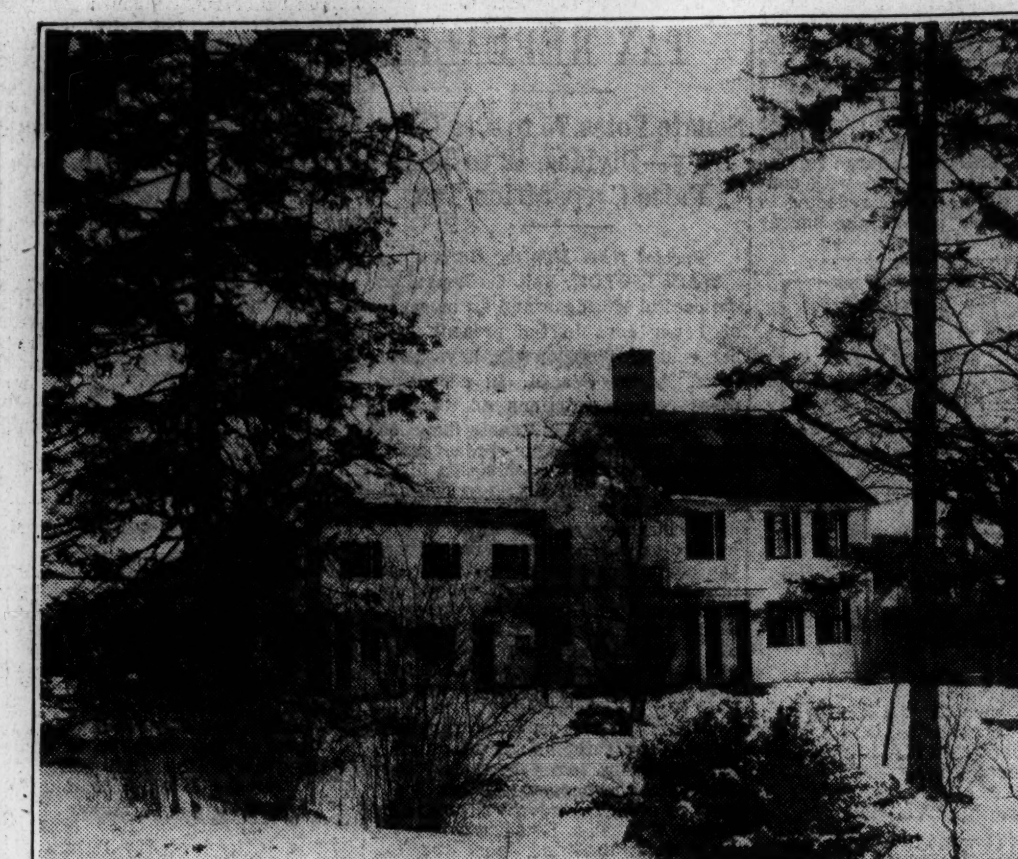
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"Old Farmhouse" on Girl Scouts' Cedar Hill Estate



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"WEAKEST LINK" IN EMPIRE CHAIN

Western Australia's Empty Spaces Said to Be Cause of This Condition

PERTH, W. Aust., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The control and development of the immense tract of the northwest is as great a problem as was that of the northern territory when South Australia had jurisdiction over that portion of the continent. South Australia found that her financial resources were not equal to the strain, and parted with the northern territory many years ago to the Federal Government on condition that a transcontinental railway should be built straight through the center of Australia.

The development of the northwest is admittedly a tremendous problem. The view of Western Australian statesmen is that it is a matter for co-operation on the part of the Federal and Imperial Governments, because this idle, far-flung frontier is regarded in the words of one influential legislator, as "the weakest link in the chain of Empire defense." Already investigation has shown that there are, in this country, soil and climate, suitable for raising many of the products that figure to the extent of £12,000,000 in the annual importations by the Commonwealth.

An important step forward has now been taken by the decision of the Western Australian Parliament to send a royal commission of practical men into the northwest to make an inspection, and advise the Government regarding the best steps to be taken to settle and develop it.

Possibilities of Northwest
Some idea of what the Northwest could produce under a systematic scheme is conveyed by what has been done by spasmodic effort and a mere handful of people. The mining industry, for instance, has produced over £2,500,000 worth of minerals, chiefly gold, pearls of a value of £2,100,000, pearl shell £6,400,000, and the latest wool clip was estimated at £1,500,000.

Contributing causes to the unprogressiveness of the Northwest are said to be unsympathetic administration, land monopolists, and lack of definite policy. Population has been decreasing steadily. Since 1911 the number of people has declined from 5546 to 5422 last year. There are nearly a quarter of a million fewer sheep, and cattle and horses have seriously fallen off. Another drawback is the fact that the pastoral leases, which represent an enormous area of the country, have been extended to 1948, and it is objected that anybody wishing to embark upon dairying or to engage in any other industry of the land are hampered, if not actually prevented, by monopolists.

Future of Region
One legislator, discussing the future of the Northwest, said that he did not want to attempt repudiation, but it must be remembered that the pastoral leases, that to the State was greater. He was afraid that, unless something were done, chartered companies or land grant proposals would be foisted upon Western Australia, and there was a danger that the case of those who advocated the introduction of colored labor would be strengthened by the fact that nothing was being done. In 1923 there were 2,550,000 sheep in certain areas of the Northwest, and it is contended that if the large holdings could be broken up, that number could be increased by 50 per cent.

It is the considered opinion of the Premier of the State Government that the development of the Northwest is a task that should devolve upon the Imperial and Commonwealth governments, and that Western Australia itself has done all it is capable of doing—it is at the end of its financial tether in that respect. There is no money for the big job.

A Royal Commission
Speaking on the motion to appoint the royal commission, the Minister of Lands said what was needed most of all in the Northwest was a systematic classification of the lands. Experimental farms ought to be established to ascertain what areas were available for wheat growing, and the great possibilities that existed there for the growing of tropical products.

The expansion of the meat industry in the Northwest will be a considerable factor in increased prosperity. Vestey Brothers control an area

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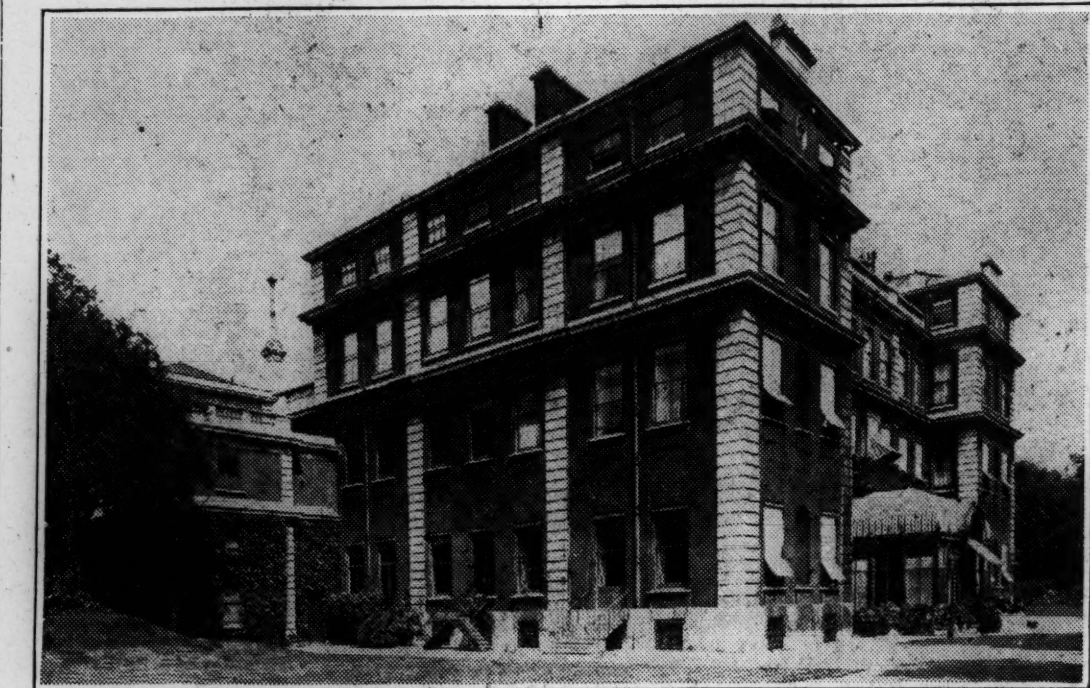
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of 45,000 square miles in the East Kimberly country, which is considered to be not so heavily stocked. It is felt that the Royal Commission, after a thorough investigation, may be able to present to the Government a scheme to influence investment by financiers overseas.

Classifying of Lands
The State of Western Australia is one of such enormous bulk that the Government is more and more convinced of the urgent importance and wisdom of classifying the lands, and presenting to Parliament, as it were, an official inventory. This has just been done with the light areas. One of the departmental experts has reported having made a personal inspection of 4,000,000 acres at present unoccupied, lying within 12 miles of the existing railway system. He considers that the greater portion will be suitable for raising sheep, and profitably establishing grazing farms. The Parliamentary committee ap-

Historic Home of the Heir to the British Throne to Be Reopened



Marlborough House, Closed as a Dwelling Place Since Queen Alexandra Went to Live at Sandringham, is Now Being Remodeled and Redecorated.

pointed to inquire into the light lands development question has agreed with that conclusion, and advised that the farms should be sold from 5546 to 5422 last year. There are nearly a quarter of a million fewer sheep, and cattle and horses have seriously fallen off. Another drawback is the fact that the pastoral leases, which represent an enormous area of the country, have been extended to 1948, and it is objected that anybody wishing to embark upon dairying or to engage in any other industry of the land are hampered, if not actually prevented, by monopolists.

DUTCH TRAWLER GOES TO FISH IN RED SEA
THE HAGUE, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A motor trawler, the Knikker, recently left the important North Sea fishery port of Ymuiden for a trip in the Red Sea between Asia and Africa. This ship is equipped with two Diesel engines, driving twin propellers, making an average speed of 16 knots. It is equipped with radio and other modern conveniences.

The intention is to experiment in deep-sea fishing in the Red Sea in the same manner as is customary in the North Sea. It is quite a new departure for Holland, and the results are awaited here with keen interest.

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Marlborough House to Be Home of Prince of Wales

Another Heir to British Throne Expected to Make Queen Anne Mansion Hub of Society

Special Correspondence
THERE seems every probability that in a few months the Prince of Wales will have left his apartments in St. James's Palace and taken up his residence in Marlborough House, where this father and grandfather once lived.

Since Queen Alexandra went to live at Sandringham, Marlborough House has been closed as a dwelling place. At present many adaptations

length, and hears the following inscription:
Laid by Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough May ye 24 1709 June ye 4 1709

Her Grace was not remarkable in the matter of orthography, but she was a rare hand at a bargain. The Duke, busy with military matters on the Continent, was told by letter that "the rooms will take up about 12,000 tiles, and the chimneys about 2200," and he was further informed that they were "cheap" in Holland, bought the house in front of it in the main street, and so frustrated her purpose." Even today Marlborough House cannot be seen from the street.

So runs the story, and it is most likely true, for the imperious Duchess had a habit of quarreling. By the time Marlborough House was finished "Mrs. Morley" (Her Grace) and "Mrs. Freeman" (Queen Anne) were at daggers drawn. Duchess Sarah continued the feud with the successor to the throne, doing her utmost to annoy "neighbor George over the way." She and her daughters would loiter out of the windows in outrageous negligee on levee days, to the indignation of the royal folk in St. James's Palace.

Marlborough House remained in possession of the descendants of the Churchills until 1817, when the house was bought by the Crown for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. From that year until 1831, when Prince Leopold succeeded to the throne of Belgium, he was the tenant. In 1835 the Crown lease fell in and two years later it became the residence of Queen Adelaide, widow of King William IV. In 1849, Marlborough House became the home of the Vernon Gallery of pictures and later of the Government School of Design. It was altered and enlarged, and there in 1863 the Prince of Wales (Edward VII) and his bride, Queen Alexandra, took up their abode, and there they remained until his accession to the throne in 1901.

Palmy Days
From 1863 to 1901 were the palmy days of Marlborough House. It was the very hub of London society, the scene of constant receptions, garden parties, and dinners, the early home, too, of King George V, who was born there in 1865. The Shahzadeh Nazr-ul-Khan came to notable dinner parties there in 1895, and found that his religious scruples forbade his partaking of anything on the excellent menu except the Riz a l'Impératrice. Eminent actors, including Irving, Toole, Tree, Hare, and Bancroft, came also.

But to write the story of Marlborough House during those eventful years would be to write the history of English social life for almost half a century. It would seem appropriate that the present Prince of Wales should succeed to his grandfather's home, for more than he better understands the joy of living?

Unseen From Pall Mall
By midsummer, 1711, the house was finished and occupied by the Duchess and her husband. It was a fair-sized, one-storied building, which has been greatly added to since, and without any portico entrance. The approach from Pall Mall was cramped and inconvenient, as it is today. Why? It was the Duchess's wish "to make an entrance for her house, then called Priory Court, into Pall Mall, but Sir Robert Walpole, having quarrelled with her,

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LABOR EXALTS CHRISTIANITY

Effort to Solve Problems Styled Futile "Without Spirit of Christ"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 23—"It is our conviction that statesmanship will fail and political programs will prove futile as a solvent of social troubles unless they embody the spirit and practice of Christ." This appears in a remarkable manifesto signed by some of the most influential members of the Labor Party in Britain. It is published by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, which is organizing special services to be held in Anglican churches here on April 25.

Those who have appended their names to the document include Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Prime Minister; J. Robert Clynes, former leader of the House of Commons; Charles G. Ammon, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty; Arthur Henderson, former Home Secretary; Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ben Spoor, former Labor Whip; George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party's left wing; Albert A. Purcell, former vice-chairman of the general council of the Trade Union Congress; Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Union; Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation; Arthur Pugh, president of the Trade Union Congress; Ben Tillett, political secretary of the Transport Workers' Union. The manifesto continues:

"Christ gave to us the large and simple principles for the governance of our individual lives and the ordering of our relationships with others, which alone can produce a peaceable, humane and stable society. We are moved in no mood of emotional enthusiasm, but in a sober and serious spirit, to make this appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes, without regard to their political affiliations; that they combine all the forces of good will, enlightenment, and generous feeling in a practical effort to embody Christian principles in their industrial and domestic life.

"In attaching our names to this manifesto we proclaim our belief in the Gospel of Christ as the final truth concerning the relationships of men one with another.

"The challenge of our time is to the good will in men. To unite all our people who realize the need of

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It may be by accident that our new patrons come to us—but it is the quality of our products that brings them back again and again until they are no longer new patrons—but old friends.

THE NEW PRISCILLA BAKE SHOP
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Lower Floor, Central Building

PRISCILLA SODA SHOP
Street Floor, West

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Street Floor, East

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LABOR EXALTS CHRISTIANITY

Effort to Solve Problems Styled Futile "Without Spirit of Christ"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 23—"It is our conviction that statesmanship will fail and political programs will prove futile as a solvent of social troubles unless they embody the spirit and practice of Christ." This appears in a remarkable manifesto signed by some of the most influential members of the Labor Party in Britain. It is published by the Industrial Christian Fellowship, which is organizing special services to be held in Anglican churches here on April 25.

Those who have appended their names to the document include Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Prime Minister; J. Robert Clynes, former leader of the House of Commons; Charles G. Ammon, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty; Arthur Henderson, former Home Secretary; Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ben Spoor, former Labor Whip; George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party's left wing; Albert A. Purcell, former vice-chairman of the general council of the Trade Union Congress; Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Union; Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation; Arthur Pugh, president of the Trade Union Congress; Ben Tillett, political secretary of the Transport Workers' Union. The manifesto continues:

"Christ gave to us the large and simple principles for the governance of our individual lives and the ordering of our relationships with others, which alone can produce a peaceable, humane and stable society. We are moved in no mood of emotional enthusiasm, but in a sober and serious spirit, to make this appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes, without regard to their political affiliations; that they combine all the forces of good will, enlightenment, and generous feeling in a practical effort to embody Christian principles in their industrial and domestic life.

"In attaching our names to this manifesto we proclaim our belief in the Gospel of Christ as the final truth concerning the relationships of men one with another.

"The challenge of our time is to the good will in men. To unite all our people who realize the need of

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BULOVA WATCHES
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.
Remounting Diamonds a Specialty
M. ABRAMSON
1400 St. Nicholas Ave., Near 180th St.
NEW YORK CITY

To Better Serve You
In this exclusive French Hairdressing Parlor, each department is under the supervision of a European expert, a complete hairdressing service amid refined surroundings.
R. LOUIS
26 West 88th Street
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Opposite Hotel Plaza
Phone Plaza 3949, 3950, 3951
Hair Goods Exclusively at 683 Fifth Avenue

New Modes
For all occasions—Unique—Distinctive—Inexpensive
Knickbocker Hats
1406 Broadway at 42nd Street, New York
FASHION HEADQUARTERS

Attractive and Unusual GIFTS
for every member of the family, and the little dainty things so dear to a woman's heart.
Crest Novelty Shop
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BRITAIN BUILDS FIVE CRUISERS

Warships Being Constructed Under Provisions of Washington Agreement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 4—Within the next couple of months Great Britain will add to its fleet five new powerful cruisers. These are the Suffolk, which is to be launched at Portsmouth naval yard by the Marchioness of Bristol on Feb. 16; the Cornwall, to be launched at Plymouth naval yard by Lady Clinton on March 11; the Kent, to be launched at Chatham navy yard by the Countess of Stanhope on March 16; the Berwick and the Cumberland, and they are constructed under the provisions of the Washington agreement. The full latitude allowed by this has been taken in designing them.

Each vessel will displace 10,000 tons, be armed with 8-inch guns, and have turbine propelling machinery capable of driving her at 35 knots. This quintet of powerful vessels replaces a similar number of an old type which had the same names, and will be the largest batch of homogeneous craft added to the British fleet for a long time past.

MISSOURI PRODUCTS WEEK
COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence)—A "Missouri Products Week" has been inaugurated in this State from Feb. 23 to March 6. The object is to impress the necessity of taking an industrial invoice of Missouri's resources, and is the suggestion of the Missouri Department of Labor. Sam A. Baker, Governor, will issue a special proclamation in connection with the observance of the week.

PEDIFORME SHOES
MAKE GLAD FEET
A real comfort shoe that carries the weight on the outside of the foot, and yet it costs no more than ordinary shoes and is up-to-date in style and appearance. Supports the arch and gives free play to other parts of foot. Men, women and children can enjoy real foot comfort and a style for all uses. Write for new style Book 6
30 W. 36th St., N. Y. 322 Livingston St., Brooklyn

PEDIFORME SHOE CO.
NEW YORK

New Hats
For the smartly dressed woman—moderately priced.
H. A. Ruby, Inc.
554 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Everything Washed in LUX
and done by the pound
Quality with Economy
CHAMPION LAUNDRY, INC.
452-456 West 55 St., N. Y. C.
Phone Columbus 3556-7

PATRONS IN
Forest Hills, New Gardens and Richmond Hill are served by our Jamaica Office.

RADIO

UNIVERSAL IS
TITLE OF NEW
R. F. RECEIVER

Regenerative Detector and
One Stage Tuned R. F.
Basis of Name

This is the first of three articles on an interesting receiver in which we take the pleasure of discussing its design, preparing the way for the constructional articles that will follow.

Recently a well-designed receiver has joined the home-building ranks going under the name of the "Universal" due to the fact that the circuit used is the familiar one of one stage of tuned radio frequency, a regenerative detector and good audio amplification. While this circuit was used popularly in the Telefunne receiver, it was not until the Brown-Draeger receiver was introduced by this paper over a year ago, augmenting the Roberts receiver of Radio Broadcast Magazine, that this circuit really came into its own.

The really weak point in such circuits was the fact that with but one stage of radio frequency in use, the amount of energy transferred to the detector was much less than the actual output of the first tube, due to poor transformers then in use, and with one stage this loss could not be afforded. When Messrs. Brown-Draeger brought the excellent transformer in a circuit of this nature, the weak link was strengthened and the circuit rode into the place in popular esteem that it deserved.

This new Universal receiver is based on the same type of circuit, and efficient transfer of energy from the radio-frequency tube to the detector is achieved by the use of what is known as an auto transformer. A primary in the ordinary sense is not used since part of the secondary is utilized for this purpose.

The plate of the first tube is tapped in direction on the detector grid inductance, the B battery being kept off the grid by the ordinary grid condenser, the leak in this case being connected directly to A plus instead of across the condenser. The receiver is almost identical with one published in the October issue of Radio and designed by our good friend Gerald M. Best, which he calls the "LC Circuit."

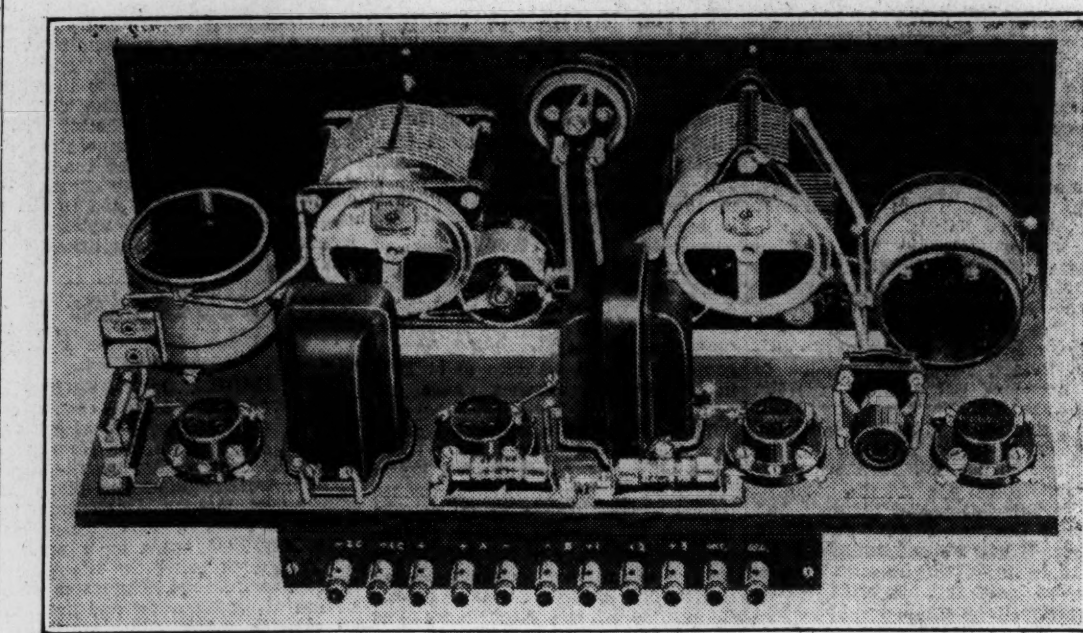
This Universal receiver was designed by Arthur Lynch, editor of Radio Broadcast, who is well suited to the job, due to his experience with the Roberts and Brown-Draeger receivers. He has worked out many fine refinements in this set which will appeal to the home-builder and has kept it very simple. The set is built around General Radio parts, which need no introduction to our readers since they have been in widespread use for years. The General Radio company makes many precision instruments for laboratory use and these will be found in practically every worth-while laboratory in the country. Therefore our guess is that despite its title of "Universal" this receiver will sooner or later be commonly called "The General Radio Set." Schematic and complete assembly details will be supplied in the two articles which will follow this one.

V. D. H.

SOUTH AFRICAN RADIO
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is officially announced that neither Johannesburg nor Cape Town radio stations are to close, and that Durban is not running at a loss, despite recent rumors to that effect. Perry J. Stevenson, Trade Commissioner of Johannesburg, advises the Department of Commerce. The Johannesburg station has announced, however, that only a small proportion of those who enjoy the wireless programs pay their dues, and that unless this state of affairs is remedied, drastic measures will have to be taken. It is revealed that the body which controls radio broadcasting in South Africa met the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Pretoria last week, when a plan of campaign was formulated. What this was, however, was not revealed.

LEWISTON MAYOR RENAMED
LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 4 (AP).—Mayor Robert W. Wilson was renominated without opposition in the Democratic caucus last night for reelection in March.

Wiring Mostly Under Sub-Panel



This Photograph Shows the Clean-Cut Layout Utilized in the New Receiver. Do Not Let the Long Line of Binding Posts Confuse You for They Are Really Simple, Allowances Being Made for the Various C Battery Voltages Demanded by the New Power Tubes.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 4

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Weather report. 6:45—Dok Eichenlaub and his Simphonians. 7—Big Brother Club. 8—From New York, speciality. 8:30—Voyageurs. 9—Entertainers.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:45—Dinner music. 7—Talk. 7:30—February announcements. 8—Frederick Slocum of Wesleyan University.

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Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 4

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Weather report. 6:45—Dok Eichenlaub and his Simphonians. 7—Big Brother Club. 8—From New York, speciality. 8:30—Voyageurs. 9—Entertainers.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:45—Dinner music. 7—Talk. 7:30—February announcements. 8—Frederick Slocum of Wesleyan University.

THE HOME FORUM

The Books of Yesteryear

SOME time ago I had the pleasure of entertaining for several days an English poet who had come to my town to read a lecture. While dressing for the platform he made the alarming discovery that he had neglected to provide himself with a dress-shirt. What was to be done? All the stores were closed for the night. All the three shirts he had with him were of the colored and attached-collar variety, quite unsuitable. I suggested tentatively that if he were to appear in one of these in combination with evening dress it would be set down to an amateur eccentricity and might even start a new fashion; but this, he said, was merely trifling with a serious situation. Finally I acknowledged that I myself possessed a dress-shirt (I did not tell him that it was my pride and joy) which might possibly fit him. Well, it did, to a nicety. It did me good to see how closely I resembled a famous poet in at least one particular. When he left my house the next morning the shirt went with him. It sailed to England two weeks later. Months went by, and at last came a letter containing casual mention of the shirt, which he said he would be glad to return but that he had been unable to distinguish it from all his other shirts. His letter left me wondering which I should admire the more: his logic, or his opulence in haberdashery.

Another poet from the same part of the world came to my town more recently on a similar errand, who also spent the night with me. I told him the story of the shirt, and it seemed to make a deep impression. Such conduct, he said, was culpably careless, to say the least, and deserving of reprehension. Strangely enough, when he came to dress for the evening he found that he had with him only his brown street shoes. All the shoe stores in town were closed for the night. First I told him that brown shoes with evening dress would be a pleasing novelty, but this he waved aside as a frivolous suggestion. Then I said that I owned several pairs of black shoes, one of which might fit him. They all did, and he took his choice. The next morning he brought them into my room almost ostentatiously, dropped them beside my chair, and said with just a shade of unnecessary emphasis: "There are your shoes."

Just as he was going, he saw a new book on my table. "Ah!" he exclaimed; "I see you have Dunsany's latest."

"Yes. Have you read it?"

"No; but I should like to. I'm enormously fond of Dunsany."

"So am I. Please take it along with you."

"You're sure you wouldn't mind? I should return it at once."

"No, not at all. Keep it as long as you like."

He has it still—unless someone has "borrowed" it from him. There is nothing in these amusingly parallel events to strain my sense of international relations. I

recall them without the slightest regret because my two guests have given me, early and late, treasures of thought outpouring dozens of dress-shirts, pleated or plain, and have led me into realms of beauty worth whole rows of Dunsany in leather-bound first editions. I have long known that the power of distinguishing between meum and tuum is often imperfectly developed in poets, and that they show this by profusion in giving as well as in taking. What chiefly interests me is the distinction made by the second poet between books and wearing apparel. Shoes and shirts, to him, were property; but books were merely books, and in the same class as umbrellas. He is not the first person I have met who has held this view.

I have nothing to add to Charles Lamb's description of what he calls "The Great Race, the immeasurably superior race of borrowers, except that my two guests were perfect examples of it.

"What a careless, even deportment hath your borrowings! What rosy gills! What beautiful reliance on Providence doth he manifest,—taking no more thought than lilies."

And then, you will remember, Lamb passes on to certain masterly paragraphs about one "Comberbatch"—which is to say, S. T. Coleridge—"matchless in his depredations" who belonged to the special class of alienators known as borrowers of books. Comberbatch operated on the theory, easier to succumb to than to refute, that "title to property in a book is in exact ratio to the claimant's powers of understanding and appreciating the same." If my second guest works on this theory, I shall never see my Dunsany again.

In an admirable letter to Wordsworth, Lamb trenches so close to the theme of the two Races of Men as to suggest that the essay, as frequently in his case, grew out of the letter.

"Thanks," he says, "for the books you have given me, and for all the books you mean to give me. I have not bound the poems yet, but shall wait till people have done borrowing them. I think I shall chain them to my shelves, and people may come and read them at chain's length. For of those who borrow, some read slow; some mean to read but don't read; and some neither read nor mean to read, but borrow to leave you an opinion of their sagacity. I must do you to say that there is none of this caprice or wantonness of alienation in them. When they borrow my money they never fail to make use of it."

There is something to be said for this idea of chaining one's books. In the later Middle Ages, when books were of far greater value than they are now, this custom was very common, not only in Duke Humphrey's Library at Oxford but in many other places. You can see one of these shackled libraries even today in the library of Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire. In the little stone room over the sacristy are several shelves containing books, each of which is fastened by a chain some three feet long to a ring which runs on a rod of iron running horizontally in front of the shelves. You can take the books from the shelves and consult them at the table, but if you wish to borrow them you must consult not only the librarian but also the blacksmith. They are seldom borrowed.

No such extreme measures are necessary when a group of friends borrow freely among themselves, owning their books, as it were, in common; for in this case, even if no one ever returns anything to the original purchaser, no one loses in the end but each is a gainer by having in his own library, so to speak, all the books owned by the group. Lamb's friends may have had some such tacit understanding, but I doubt whether there has ever been a more perfect exemplification of the plan than that to be seen in the Massachusetts Concord in its great days. Apparently, any book bought by or presented to any of the dozen persons of the inner circle became the property, to all intents and purposes, of the dozen. Thus, Thoreau's English friend Chalmers sent him sixty books of Oriental literature never seen before in America, and Thoreau began to blossom forth in the journals of Alcott, Channing, and Emerson. Carlyle sends over his latest volume to Emerson, and Thoreau immediately indites a criticism. There was need for these men to return their borrowings.

But I do not live in Concord. I estimate that one out of five of the books I lend never returns. And of course I can seldom tell, when I pull a given volume from the shelf and hand it with a smile of assumed confidence to my acquaintance, whether it will come back or not. I can only tell, what a difference it would make in my whole technique of lending! How easily I could assemble a large shelf of books consigned to permanent "alienation" to use Lamb's delightful euphemism.

I shall never be able to lose such a treasure as the unique copy of Cicero's De Gloria, which Petrarch lent to his own schoolmaster and never saw again. Neither has any other of the original poems, where I kept no other copy, laid into it here and there. It fell out of a canoe with me once into the Concord River, and was never the same again, but I do not think I loved it less for that. On whose topmost shelf does it now gather the dust of oblivion? Where is my copy of Jefferies' Amoryllis at the Fair, and where are my poems of Lord de Tabley? I am forced back upon the ironic query of Villon: "Where are the snows of yesteryear?"

El Capitan Among Its Neighbors

YOSEMITE, the Cathedral of the Sierras, could not be more grand than at sunrise, when all the minor detail is welded together by the half light, and naught but the sheer mass and bulk of the huge rocks appears. The above sketch is an impression of that hour. It is one of a number of drawings made by Edwin Olsen, a Boston architect, on a recent trip through the West.

The party arrived at the head of the Valley after dark, to find the bars guarding the entrance down, and so were forced to camp there, at Inspiration Point, which, in the light of another day, proved to be the best possible place. There was little moon, and it was impossible to see anything.

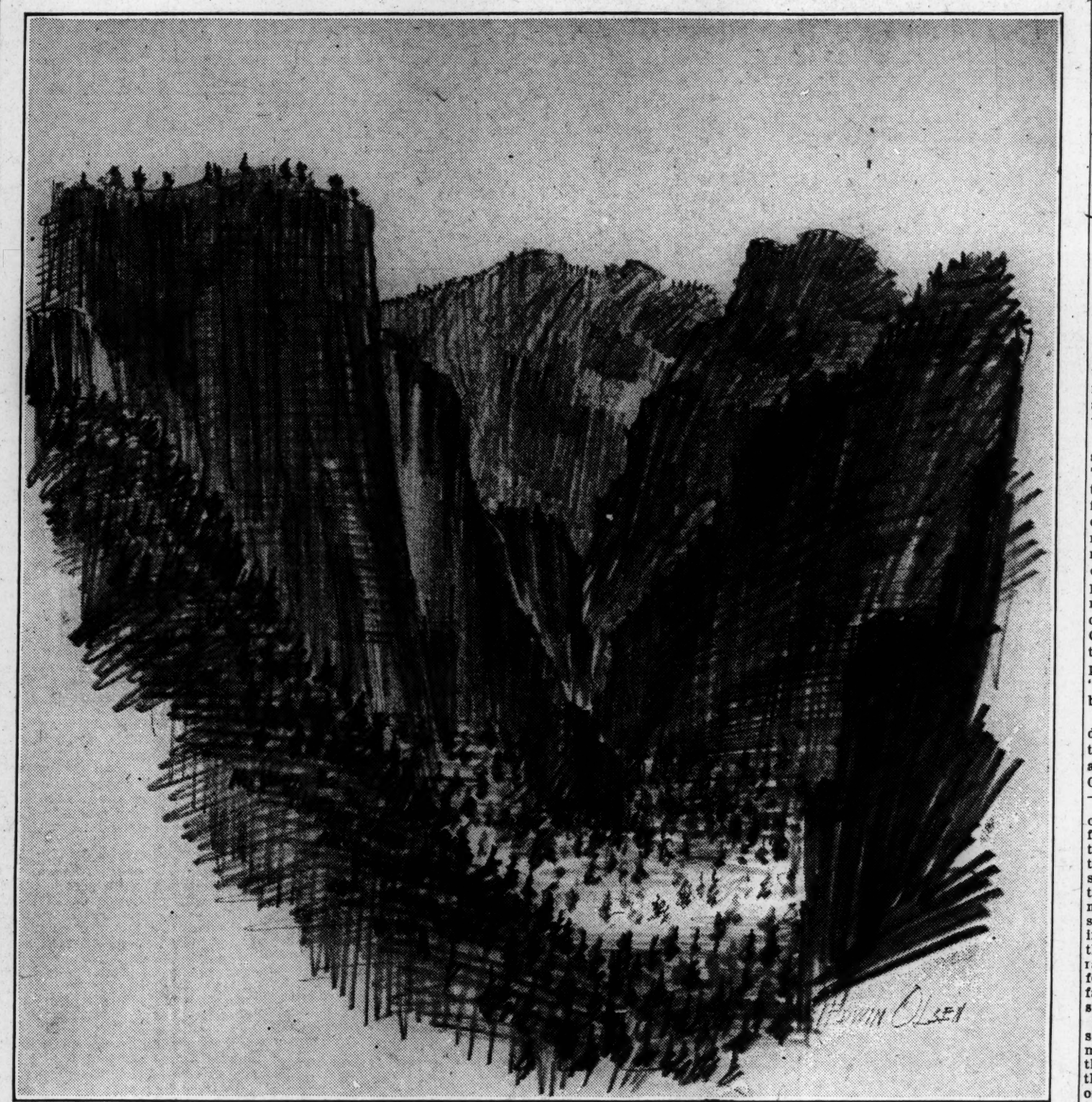
The fact of morning was brought sharply to the attention of all by the head of a huge bear thrusting aside the flap of the tent, a very bleary-looking bear, and odoriferous. Upon ascertaining that there were only people and not food inside, he walked to the ashes of the camp fire and finished the egg-shells. This adventure startled no one—coming so close upon their dreams it seemed like a sequel, and, later, information from the Rangers was reassuring. The park bears are quite harmless and, in their peregrinations for food and sociability, often unwittingly slip into camp. They could certainly choose no more forcible way of pressing one with the significance of

the name Yosemite (large grizzly bear). Because the road down into the valley is too steep and narrow for cars to pass one another they must go in and come out on alternate hours, and the first hour of the day is given to those coming out. It was at this time the artist got out his paper and pencil. To recognize the effect he has put on paper, one should enter this vast cathedral of natural architecture from the west, and catch his first glimpse looking down the Nave toward the Transept and the crowning point of the Sierras.

At dawn a white mist covers the floor of the valley, but El Capitan stands out big and close and it, alone, is worthy of scanning till the

mist lifts. It is difficult to give in a graphic representation an even approximate idea of the colossal size of these rocks. Everything is on the same monumental scale—even the trees, giant Sequoias, are several times taller than our lordliest pine—and mere men do not enter into this picture. The valley is eight miles long and from one-half to a mile wide, with the highest rock, Clouds' Rest, spearing the sky at six thousand feet above its base.

There is no exaggeration in the sketch, of the blackness of the rocks outlined against the luminous sky, lightened by the sun hidden in the east—just around a vertical corner—about to make her debut and light the world of the valley.



Yosemite. From a Drawing by Edwin Olsen

Snow in San Antonio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dawn came to wake a sunny, green-clad day. Still dripping in a coverlet of gray. But stood amazed at morn's unwonted hush. And a strange earth white-carpeted in plush. An ermine toque full fringed with crystal beads. Was worn by every barn, each clump of weeds. A pearl tiara bore, while royal gems Cathedral crowns with diamond diadems. The Plaza palms held out broad hands with plaques Of alabaster-carven almanacs. Ligustrum trees festooned with elfin grace Resembled bridal wreath and bridal lace. Green laurel leaves hung down in clustered shapes Of cottony fluff like fairy-fashioned grapes. While dainty-fingered huiache and mesquite Wore lavallières for regal ladies meet. Then day awoke in blue-eyed loveliness. And donned her gleaming yellow satin dress Which burned each head with iridescent glow And threw blue shadows on the glittering snow.

Hazel Harper Harris.

The Crimson Glow

At certain seasons of the year, our chamber, like that of Bunyan's pilgrim at the East, has a window toward the sunrise. From the window's westerly corner we get an easterly view and in early spring and late autumn we watch the sunrise. At those seasons we get up with the sun.

It is no infrequent occurrence for one of the little folk to bring us to the window to wonder at the glory of the dawn. "I should like to play over there," said four-year-old last autumn. "What would you do there?" I asked. "Oh! I would build a house with all those colors." There are topaz and gray, crimsons and mauves and gold. It must be lovely to live in the sunrise, she thinks.

Lady Glenconner's children marveled that God should have had it in His heart to make the sea, and ours must have similarly marveled that He made the dawn. A child's wonder is one of the world's holiest things. If their only ministry were to help us to wonder a little more, it were indeed precious. For no faculty is more worth preserving than that of wonder. So sometimes we are found at the window, gazing across the fields toward the sky line of trees, where the first pink flush of dawn changes to deepest red, the red being washed in turn by some invisible hand and yielding place to grays and creams with the dawn light in them. Taught by the little ones, we begin at least some days with wonder.

No month gives lovelier gifts in the way of dawn than February. The old Dutch name for the month was

"the light month." The noticeable increase of light kindles both gratitude and expectation. In that spirit one enters the year's second month. On the month's second morning a year ago, there was the year's first crimson glow, at the hour of rising. After a long succession of dull mornings, came this glory of light eastward. That was our first spring dawn. Not that the winter was passed and gone. There could be and doubtless would be not a little cold and frost and even snow. There could yet be some of the worst wintry weather. Yet that crimson glow in February is a true harbinger. I anticipate it as I do the thrush's song and the flowering of the jasmine bush against a neighbor's wall.

The crimson glow is a sacrament of hope, no less than of beauty. It sets the day to music in its beginnings, a great gift. The early morning is often so crowded, and so hurried, that we have no time for surprise. We are not in tune for the beauty that eyes nor heart for the beauty that sees eastward.

Watts, the artist, had time for the dawn. He saw that, for he taught himself to awake and get up with the sun. The light called him and the waking world. He could not bear to miss the sunrise. Lacking it, his day had no proper attuned beginning.

Poe's Book on Shells

Is it lonely, this quaint little book with brown paper binding, bearing a vague seascape of shells, weeds and grass surrounding its curious title, "The Conchologist's First Book"? To be sure, it is collected and cherished and exhibited—on such occasions as the anniversaries of its author—along with the rare editions of "Arthur Gordon Pym," "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," "Poems," "Eureka," and the still rarer "Tamerlane," and sundry manuscript copies of poems. And that is something, if one may quote Hans Christian Andersen's fable for critics. Yet who may honestly profess a more than passing interest in turning its motley parchment-hued pages? Who reads it nowadays?

Not that it was designed for reading exactly, or for aught besides the most serious and profound study. "The Conchologist's First Book" is a textbook, "A System of Testaceous Malacology (terms mercifully explained in the preface), arranged expressly for the use of schools, in which the animals, according to Cuvier, are given with the shells, a great number of new species added," etc., etc., as one learns from its title-page of the style of the year 1839.

Students of Poe entertain various theories as to how nearly this "pot-boiler" of his Philadelphia period approaches the unpardonable sin of plagiarism. They can show just what share in the enterprise must be attributed to Mr. Isaac Lea and to Mr. Thomas Wyatt (and his late excellent "Manual of Conchology"), both referred to and indeed acknowledged in the preface.

But lovers of Poe remember his abhorrence for literary obliquity of any kind, and are more concerned with the fact that this quaint book, so obviously a piece of literary hack work, but slightly antedates the "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," that most unique collection of short stories known to literature, and, and slightly antedates also the zenith of his career.

In 1839 Poe was in the employ of Burton's Magazine, and was secretly dreaming of establishing his own "Penny Novels." But he was, instead, in the following year, to assume the editorial duties of the magazine to startle the reading public of two continents with his rapid succession of daring critiques, weird tales and stories, analytical essays, exquisite poems, and incidentally to increase the circulation of the magazine from five thousand to thirty-seven thousand.

Yet it is a far cry from "The Conchologist's First Book," to "The Fall of the House of Usher," to "The Philosophy of Composition," "The Literati," "The Raven," a far cry from "Arthur Gordon Pym" to "Helen," and "The City in the Sea." This does not imply, however, that the author's aim of "accuracy and simplicity" is not admirably achieved, or that the entire volume is not most agreeably written.

The scholar is recognizable in the quotations from De Blainville, Parkinson and Bergman; the stylist in the successive paragraphs of smoothly-flowing prose: "To an upright and well regulated mind, there is no portion of the works of the Creator, coming within its cognizance, which will not afford material for attentive and pleasurable investigation; and, so far from admitting the venerable error even now partially existing to the discredit of Conchology, we should not hesitate to acknowledge that while few branches of Natural History are of more direct, very few are of more adventurous importance."

The poet, too, is evident; but, frankly speaking, "The Conchologist's First Book" belongs wholly to the "world of words." The litterateur responsible for it was concerned in affording, "at a cheap rate, a concise, yet sufficiently comprehensive, and especially well illustrated school-book." This was not the time for poetic phrasing, for "moon-tints of purple and pearl," "enchanted far-off isle," "surf-tormented shore," or "perfumed sea." Yet it is pleasing to think that he who so excelled in depicting the sea in all its mystery and magic, that he who wrote "Arthur Gordon Pym," "The Manuscript Found in a Bottle," "The Fall of the House of Usher," and many a sea-haunted poem wrote also this.

The Bird Ballet

The pond fugitively graced by the green sandpiper is embroidered with groves of birches and willows, and in so miserably a spring one discovers for the first time where the willow-warbler found his name. It was among the upright catkins of the willow, their work over when he arrives in normal springs, but the precise shade of his mingling of yellow and green. In these groves the willow-warblers in dozens, and all males, were singing, the soft pipes of the tender leafage hidden in the bark, a "melodious greenery" which swathed the twigs in a luminance of dell-

"In quietness and in confidence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rush and turmoil of modern life, increasingly pronounced in prevailing social conditions, seem to have taken the place of the slow-working events of which we read in the lives of our great-grandparents and their immediate predecessors. What is the cause of this? And where is it leading? Are questions which cannot fail to arise among thinkers. The so-called human mind, restless and dissatisfied, in its growing sense of failure to achieve what it considers good, seeks constant change and excitement. Almost unconsciously, men and women of ripe years find themselves whirling in the stream along with gay and careless youth, unable to resist the impulsion. A proportion of these are roused to endeavor to shake themselves free, when some glimpse of a higher purpose in life dawns upon their thought and lights up the whirlpool which threatens to engulf them. Often they find it seems impossible to escape, not knowing that good is omnipotent, and that "with the temptation," God has made for them "a way to escape." Through God alone, however, can this way be found.

The desire to be better and to do better may be of constant recurrence; and many who are weary and heavy-laden become more and more despondent in their fruitless efforts to be free. Others, again, revel in the unbroken round of excitement, whether of pleasure-seeking, money-getting, or the satisfying of an untamed ambition. The inward monitor may speak, but they will not hear; and their only care is to drown the warning voice.

It is to these turbulent waves of the so-called human mind that the Christ, Truth, speaks in the compelling tones of divine Love with the forceful command, "Peace be still;" and calm is the inevitable and blessed result. Man, as the image and likeness of God, must express the quiet calm and confidence of conscious power, not as of himself, but as reflecting the only cause and creator of all that is. The Psalmist presented God as saying, "Be still, and know that I am God." And later, the prophet Isaiah gave this precept: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

How many men and women of today learn to realize their need for the "meek and quiet spirit, which," as Peter writes, "is in the sight of God of great price?" This question is

answered in Christian Science. The study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will enable each earnest seeker for Truth to find and to assimilate the hidden manna which results from the prayer, "Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections," as Mrs. Eddy paraphrases, on page 17 of Science and Health, the words in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

When we begin to turn from the glamour of material sense testimony and look to the invisible things of God, we become conscious of the higher value of the attraction of spiritual good. The false beliefs of the human mind, which till then may have had free course, may make the struggle to follow the better way seem at first so difficult as to be well-nigh impossible. But Christian Science is indeed the promised Comforter, the spirit of Truth which will guide all who with honest purpose follow its rules, and thereby demonstrate its teaching. The path will grow brighter as they advance, since each seeming obstruction will prove a constant reminder of the needed help of the ever present Christ. Though storms may seem to be around the traveler, his gaze will be beyond them; and in the proportion that he casts out fear, through some measure of understanding of the reality of good and the nothingness of evil, will be manifest that strength which is born of quietness and confidence.

It is false thinking which needs to be changed. Thought has been allowed to run riot, and the result has been sin and suffering. As soon as those who are seeking Truth begin to realize that they have to answer daily and hourly for wrong thinking, they begin to awaken from the dream of material existence with its false pleasures and pains. Every effort to bring thought into line with that which is good and true, according to God's law, will bring its reward in the changing outlook on life and its true purpose, which leads to untold blessings. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, "Unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence" (Science and Health, p. 58). How well worth while to seek such attainment!

Vespers

Dusk comes down over roofs and towers,
Lights leap up in city and tent,
Men lay down to their hearts for comfort,
Story and prayer and argument.

—Babette Deutsch.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Penny Wise

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Judge Wiseman and his young daughter, Penelope, lived in the middle West, Margaret, a faithful Scotchwoman, being their housekeeper. The judge suddenly awakened to the fact that Penelope, then a freshman in high school, was growing up faster than he wished. He felt that perhaps the time had come when it would be better for her to go away to school, and decided to send her to Brooks Manor, where her mother had been before her. Penelope finds that her roommates are Virginia Lee and is introduced to her house-mother, Miss Andrews. She learns that the school motto is "Live to the Truth."

CHAPTER V

The Baby Party

BROOKS MANOR is surrounded by a beautiful open stretch of country, sloping gently away to the hills that contribute much to the attractiveness of the section of New York State where it is located. No effort or expense had been spared by landscape gardeners in laying out and beautifying the grounds. They were artistic and picturesque in every sense. The natural beauty had been preserved, and to this flowers and shrubbery were added. Every provision had been made for outdoor sports and athletics. Under careful supervision, these, combined, had become one of the most popular features of the school.

So enchanting was the whole environment of Brooks Manor, with its charming stone buildings in their beautiful setting, that it was easy to imagine the one who had founded it, as being comforted in its presence, as if he were sitting there in the firelight talking of those early days at Brooks Manor.

"Do tell me about Mother," urged Penelope. "She must have been lovely from her pictures at that time."

"She was lovely, my dear. I used to call her my 'wild rose,' for her cheeks were so pink when she came in from any exercise out of doors. She and your Aunt Penelope were among my first pupils when my school was very small. I hope you will not be as mischievous as the other Penelope, whose name you bear." Miss Harder smiled into the eager upturned eyes.

"Was Mother mischievous, too?" "Your mother was more of a dreamer, always planning to do great things."

"Do you remember Mother's smile? It always made me laugh."

"Indeed I do, and how everyone smiled at her, too. I am so glad your father wanted you to come to Brooks Manor."

"I wish you knew Father well. He does such big, fine things out in the world. And then he comes home to tell us about them. When we close the door he says, 'Let's shut out the whole world tonight, Penny Wise. That's Father's pet name for me. Then we have the jolliest time together, for he's just like a big boy. Sometimes when we close the door he sits on my knee, and I hope I never get too big.'"

Miss Harder smiled at the girl's enthusiasm, and loved her for it. She

regretted when someone else came to claim her attention and Penelope rose to leave, for she would have liked to continue the all too brief interview.

Penelope had gone only a few steps down the hall when a young girl darted through a half-opened door. "What did you think of her?" she demanded. "Isn't she a perfect darling? I'm so glad she's home again, for now she can come to our baby party on Friday night. You are to go with me. I'm Polly Gray, third form. Come to my room and we'll plan our costumes."

Polly linked her arm through Penelope's, and scarcely stopped talking long enough to permit a reply to any of her questions. Penelope liked her, for there was something most attractive about the tall, dark-complexioned girl, with her dimples and her peculiarly comical fashion of rolling her eyes.

Underneath all of Polly Gray's merry raillery and fun-loving spirit was the kindest of hearts, that won her many friends among the younger girls. Penelope had been admiring

her all the week, and was much pleased that she was to receive a share of her attention.

Such fun as they had talking things over and making their plans! Penelope was to dress as a baby and Polly decided that she would be her colored mammy. Every evening "the babies" held rehearsals and learned kindergarten songs and games.

"I can't find anything to wear," declared Penelope, who had been looking over all her dresses trying to discover something appropriate. Then she appealed to Virginia.

"Wear that prettiest nightgown of yours, the one with the round neck. And tie blue sash high up under your arms."

"My nightgown?" "Yes, of course. You can wear anything at our parties. That is babyish looking, surely."

Virginia's suggestions were carried out, and a most lovable mammy figure appeared on the night of the party.

"Is 'yo' all ready, honey baby? Den come 'long wid 'yo' mammy. I's got 'yo' bottle, 'yo' I's de carefulest mammy dey is."

Tal, who had padded almost beyond recognition, with hands and face blackened and lips colored. Altogether she was gorgeously arrayed.

"Polly, you look too silly for words," declared Virginia, between peals of laughter.

"Just 'heah dat poah-white trash chile talk! Come on now, baby lamb. 'Yo' mus' do 'yo' mammy proud to-night, an' we'll make all de white trash mothers an' babies jealous."

With these words she solemnly led her charge into the assembly room. It had been transformed into a nursery and provided with all sorts of toys and games.

Not one of the party was so far away from childhood but that she could recall the funny little songs and games of kindergarten days. These they sang and played with such vim that their eyes grew bright with merriment. Ice cream, cake and sticky candy were served "the babies" by their thoughtful nurses and mothers.

Whatever way Penelope turned, she found her black mammy hovering near. If she smiled, Polly came closer. "Any folks 'busin' my chile? If dey is an' 'yo' tell 'yo' ole mammy we'll make 'em stop. Come on, chile, 'yo' don' want to 'fo'get 'yo' mannahs. Come an' show Miss Harder what a fine baby 'yo' is." With these words she dragged the laughing girl to Miss Harder, who sat watching the fun.

"I want 'yo' to see mah baby, Miss Harder. She's no common white trash. She b'ongs to de quality folks of Virginy, de Wiseman family. Penny, chile, 'yo' sit right 'heah by dis lady. 'Yo' ole mammy 'll go an' get 'yo' a stick ob candy."

Polly disappeared in the crowd, leaving Penelope alone with Miss Harder. "Is Polly always as comical as she is tonight?" Penelope's admiring eyes followed her mammy as she was being pursued by a merry party of girls who were having much fun with her.

"Yes, Polly is a happy child, bubbling over with enthusiasm and so full of the joy of life that she is good for everyone," answered Miss Harder. "I am glad she has chosen you for her new girl. It is impossible for anyone ever to be homesick when Polly is near. Bless her!"

Harder, so Penelope had no opportunity to talk more with her. She was glad when Polly came to her to her own room. It gave her a chance to be alone a few minutes before Virginia came to talk over the events of the evening.

(To be continued.)

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Every Child's Magazine You will receive the February, March and April numbers free. And your year will begin with June 1926. Entertainment—Instruction—Happiness.

GRACE SOLENNON, Editor 501 Federal Reserve Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Name of Subscriber..... Amount enclosed..... Address.....

Look for articles in this series on the first Thursday in each month.

Someone has declared that the Charleston dance is made up of the Highland Fling, the Irish jig and a Darkie Headway. The Highland Fling may easily be charged with its breathlessness! This long-time boast of every Highlander is done without pause for thought or breathing. Hoping first on one foot, then on the other, while flinging the free foot first in front, then back, then all around as the body makes a complete turn, the tartan skirt is set fluttering, and the kilts keep time in a most bewildering fashion. But when this dance is done to the striding of the bagpipes—there is nothing left to desire in the realm of motion and color!

Quite apart from the dance, however, the music of the Highland

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A Boy's Model Farm

LESTER POLLWORTH, an 11-year-old Milwaukee boy, who loved to putter with his father's mechanical tools in the basement of the Pollworth home, decided one rainy Saturday to build a barn—a real dairy barn like the ones they have on farms. Only he had a little, of course—one inch long for every two feet the real barn would have been.

So interested did he become over the rows of little stanchions and the tiny but well-formed and realistically painted wooden cows for each, the feeding stalls, the hay loft above and stairs leading up to it, that when the barn was finished he decided that he would build a horse barn. A horse barn, as any farmer or observing boy knows, is very different from a dairy barn. After the horse barn, he built a sheep shed, a chicken house, and finally a whole farm—a farm

of the furnishings to be found in any cunning bungalow.

Just behind the house a large but artistically lettered sign tells all who motor past on the tiny gravel road that this farm was built and is owned by Lester Pollworth, and merely leased to the family who live inside. Lester knows the value of good advertising.

In front is a neat row of hedge shrubbery which partially conceals the washing hut upon the line—it is Monday morning. The dairy barn and milk house, with windmill conveniently near, and patient cows and an occasional stray chick standing about, make lively the barnyard. Beyond are the silo, the horse, sheep and hog barns and houses for turkeys, ducks, geese and other poultry.

In an open space between stand all the implements and machinery needed for such an up-to-date farm

as a tractor, a combination reaper and trower, sprayers, binders, gang plow, and smaller things like rakes and pitchforks. Beyond, a patch of grass stands in shock. A small fruit orchard occupies one corner and affords an excellent place for a good-sized apiary.

Lester is now a modest, quiet, slow-smiling chap of 17, who does not talk much about his farm nor his tool shop unless asked questions about them. But nevertheless in his quiet way he is a real business man. Without asking any aid from his parents, he went down town after his farm was completed—went to the very dairy farm from whose advertisements his original idea grew. He asked them to exhibit his farm. They saw no opportunity, but advised him to find the man in charge of a Wisconsin products show about to be held in Milwaukee.

Exhibiting the Farm Lester went to the biggest bank office building in the city without a tremor, only to find that the man's temporary headquarters were then in one of the city's largest hotels. Far from being overawed, Lester went to the hotel. An office girl thought she could attend to the boy's wants, but he quickly affirmed that he would like to see the big man himself, and was finally ushered in. He had had the foresight to have a picture made of his farm and this

which in every little detail is like a real farm.

This job took him three years. He was 14 years old when he set the little chick up on its roost and put the last tiny beehive into the orchard. His farm now extended over the whole of the Pollworth back yard, and it took the neighbor youngsters' toy railway to carry feed from one end of it to the other. And when it rained, as sometimes did, in the midst of tending to the shocks of corn which were set up beyond the caterpillar tractor, Lester and his fellow farmhands had to scurry about—hustling the tractor in before the drops of moisture melted its red paint or the blue which held its posts together, and herding the cattle back into the barns before their spots ran. When they set it up again in the pleasantly lighted, warm basement, it covered every inch of space and even included the furnace.

Lester Pollworth Lester is not the farm lad you might think from all the really marvelous toys he has made. He is not even the son of a retired farmer who has pictured to him in the evenings just how each detail of the farm looked when he was a boy. Lester has not even spent one whole day in his life on a farm.

How could he make such a model farm, then?

He is very observing. More than most boys. Whenever a big dairy firm of his city sent out bulletins to show how pure was its milk, Lester appropriated them and studied all the pictures of separators and other farm machinery shown to explain dairy processes. From a drawing he could pretty well tell just how each piece would look if it actually stood before him. He was like his father in having a mechanical sense. If he was not sure of a certain part, however, the next time he went down town he remembered and looked in all the windows he passed until he found what he wanted. And then he studied it until he was sure.

In the basement of the Pollworths there is a neatly fitted out workshop. Lester's father put an electric light wherever it could possibly be needed. Lester painted the smooth cement a spot, clean gray. He built carpenter's benches and work tables. Put up rows of hooks to hang his tools, always arranged according to size from smallest to largest, or from largest to smallest. For each file he bored a hole, for each saw he inserted a peg. And with money he earned himself he bought a very small but efficient lathe for turning the wood out of which he made his toys.

He loves work. He would rather spend an evening down to that basement workshop than go to a movie or eat chocolate ice cream at the drug store. His mother realizes how wise it is to provide him with every encouragement. The boys of the whole neighborhood have become interested in Lester's workshop and they, too, congregate there in the evenings and on holidays. The farm is a fine thing for everybody.

When comfortably spread out in a room, Lester would not think of it as a toy. Think of all there is to it! First, there is the bungalow for the tenant—a little fellow of wood also made by Lester and dressed in overalls and a big straw hat. His wife and children are kept busy enjoying the tiny grand piano Lester carved for them, and tending to the beds, the oven and all the rest

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NATIONAL CLUBS FAVOR LANDIS

Senior League Resolves to Reappoint Commissioner for Another Term

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The National League has resolved that K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, shall be reappointed for 10 years when his present seven-year term expires in 1927.

The resolution, accepted at the

Landis recommended that the question come before the board of directors at a meeting the next December, leaving the issue in the hands of the American circuit. Eight club presidents favored this move.

Two years ago Landis and president B. B. Johnson of the American League were at odds and even the majority of the American's managers stood with Johnson. But after the American League's two months ago, the American League were again supporting Johnson, however.

The national League failed to approve the playing schedule and passed it on to president J. A. Heydler for final revision and acceptance, difficulty being found in arranging for the shorter season.

Resolutions Drawn Up

The resolution advocating the reapportionment of Commissioner Landis was

W. L. Veck of Chicago, Judge E. E. Fuchs of Boston and W. F. Baker of Philadelphia. It follows:

"The National League at a meeting tonight, all clubs being represented, again affirms its confidence in Commissioner Landis, his firmness and fairness in all decisions and his grasp of all of the fundamentals of baseball; and, sure of the confidence of the public in his administration of his

President Heydler announced that the season would open April 13 with Brooklyn at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh at St. Louis and with the exception of Boston, the season will close Sept. 26. The season in Boston will close Sept. 29. The western teams will be in the east on the

Vote to Suspend Rule

For the second successive year, the magnates voted to suspend the rule pertaining to the playing of postponed games and leave this matter entirely to the clubs involved.

President Heydler announced the appointment of a staff of 12 umpires, the largest in the history of the league. This staff, president Heydler said,

very league game. The staff includes Henry O'Day, W. J. Klem, E. C. Quigley, Barry McCormack, Charles Rigler, B. Moran, Robert Hart, Charles Affrman, Frank Wilson, P. J. McLaughlin, James Sweeney and John Reardon, the last named the newest addition to the corps. Reardon, obtained from the Pacific Coast League, will make his major league debut this year.

**FOR WASHINGTON'S
1926 TRACK SEASON**

**One of the Largest Squads in
History of University Re-
ports for Training**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4 (Special)—Prospects are unusually bright for the

Asquith University indoor track and field team this year. One of the largest squads to turn out at the institution has reported to Coach T. C. Jennings, former Cornell University athlete, who is starting his second season at Washington.

Completion of the indoor track in the new field house has given the track men better training facilities. The recent decision of the athletic council to drop baseball as a major sport should also strengthen the track

Coach Hennings has six sprint men available this season. The candidates for the dashes are W. V. Moloney '28, holder of the St. Louis interscholastic record for the 100-yard dash, S. S. Brock '28, P. K. Harding '28, W. B. Edwards '28, and D. B. Warnack '28. Capt. A. J. Williams '27 and J. C. Carroll '26, regulars, and J. C. Henssly '28, are striving for honors in the quarter-mile event. William will also be available for the half-mile distance as will R. S. Smith '27 and T. P. Kriedte '28.

two-mile runs are D. T. Savignac, a veteran, and F. R. George '27, while in the hurdles Coach Hennings will have W. H. Hudson '26, last year's regular; H. E. Threlkeld '27 and J. R. Carroll '28.

F. H. Hageman '26 and C. R. Ledter '27, both members of last year's team, are available for the high-jump unit with John McDonald '28, another regular as a candidate for the pole-vault. At the present time, R. R. Haberg '27 is the only weight man

athletic Director W. P. Edmunds has prepared a busy schedule for the track in this season. The progress is as follows:

Feb. 27—University of Illinois indoor meet.
March 12 and 13—Missouri Valley indoor meet at Ames.
April 1—University of Kansas relays.
Lawrence; 23 and 24—Drake relays Des Moines.
May 9—Oklahoma University at St. Louis.

Travelers Overseas

may be interested to know that the Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; so on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

Architecture Art Theaters Musical Events

The New Architecture in Germany

This is the first of a series of articles on modern European architecture. The second, dealing with the start of the modern movement in France, will appear in a following Thursday.

Mannheim, Germany
Special Correspondence

IN THE winter of 1913-14, the Mannheim Art Gallery arranged an exhibition bearing the inscription: "The New Architecture." The most striking feature of this exhibition was the evidence of the struggle between engineers and architects, a struggle in which the engineer tried to shake himself free from the shackles of historical architecture in order to attain his ends by his own means.

In this conflict the engineer proved the stronger. The architect ultimately gave up attempting to "enoble" the work of the engineer by hiding it beneath stone architecture of one kind or another and, trying to find new architectural forms which have become possible only through the art of the engineer. Germany's attempts to reach this goal are clearly shown in a cleverly arranged exhibition in the Mannheim Art Gallery which was recently opened to the public under the name of "Types of the New Architecture." This exhibition gives typical examples of the new aims of architectural design and construction with a view to opening a general debate on this subject. At the same time it seeks to explain the possibilities of modern building materials such as iron and concrete.

The idea of trying to find architectural forms which may be regarded as an expression of our own times is neither absolutely new nor typically German. We meet the same aspirations in America and, in a somewhat different form, in Russia. But special German difficulties made the movement more radical in Germany than elsewhere. Of course, the ultimate solution has not yet been found. What is shown at Mannheim are trials, experiments, not solutions. Their authors do not pretend to have reached the end of the path which has only recently begun to open before them.

The invention of reinforced concrete has been the chief cause of the complete transformation of architecture we have been witnessing in the course of the last 30 years. There is hardly a modern factory, exhibition or fair which is not built of this new material, which seems to have made possible the impossible.

By making use of it modern architects are able to accomplish spans of a width never dreamed of by architects in former centuries. New beauty has risen from these gigantic structures; new forms have been conceived which it would have been impossible to erect in stone.

The strange funnel-like silos, for instance, the endless and unbroken rows of windows, the flat, roofless buildings with one story corbeling out over the other are new architectural conceptions to which the eye will gradually have to accustom itself. The modern German architect's aim seems to be simplification of form and adaptation of structure to the purpose it is to serve. Instead of hiding the construction the architect leaves it perfectly open to view

and by this very bareness achieves a new and distinctive beauty.

Factories lend themselves to this kind of architecture better than most other buildings. At the Mannheim exhibition a great many designs and models are shown of large, light and airy factory buildings, mostly of glass and iron, whose rhythmic structure seems perfectly adapted to the kind of work they are destined for. Every one of them is a new design, a collaboration of engineer and architect.

Another modern task is the construction of railway stations, airplanes and garages. Splendid specimens of all of these are to be seen at the exhibition. Radio stations and radio towers, typical buildings of our time, whose natural beauty

"GARDEN IN AUVERGNE"



From a Painting by Eleanor S. Hay

"Memory Lane"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Strand Theater, "Memory Lane," a motion picture, written by John M. Stahl and Benjamin Glazer, directed by Mr. Stahl, for First National.

Among the directors of today who can be safely counted upon for producing intelligent, consistent and interesting and humanly ordered motion pictures is John M. Stahl. His "Fine Clothes," seen some months ago, was one of those quiet, well-knit and rewarding films that creep quietly into one's mind, but linger in the memory long after many of the more loudly advertised and pretentiously gotten-up pictures have dissolved into thin air. In the same way Mr. Stahl's "Memory Lane" charms and satisfies. The story is simple and perhaps conventional, but in the telling it takes on a definite charm of its own. The picture is a study in the certain chain of circumstance a young man marries out of the line of her own first choosing, and it is her settling of issues between the man who is her husband and the man who might have been that give the dramatic value to the picture.

Eleanor Boardman plays the girl delightfully, and Conrad Nagel and William Haines are both excellent as the men of the first and second parts. The girl's father and mother hands of John Stopping and Eugenia Ford, while Frankie Darrow, Joan Standing and Dot Farley give valuable assistance in minor roles. But it is Mr. Stahl's splendid care for simplicity of detail and effective photography that makes the tale run so smoothly. Mr. Glazer's assistance on the script is also clearly evidenced; there are no loose ends or sagging spots to the picture. It runs freshly from beginning to end. It makes no great demands in its action, yet it is a likeable and refreshing picture.

"The Black Bird"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Capitol Theater, "The Black Bird," a motion picture, directed by Tod Browning for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Lon Chaney and Tod Browning still continue their hand-in-glove exploration of the weirdly dramatic, and this time they have produced a picture that has to do with the Limehouse district and its devious ways, using a fog-filled alleys and gloomy gathering places of this London pocket as atmospheric setting for the story of a clever thief who is by turns the good "Bishop" of the district and its scourge, the "Blackbird." Mr. Chaney has another opportunity to be the protean artist, and he dissembles and mimes his dual way through this film with all his accustomed skill. Facially, he achieves remarkably dramatic effects, and this time without putties and undue use of cosmetics.

Owen Moore gives the best performance of his screen career as "English Eddie," a more polished relation of the rough and ready blackbird, going about his business in the robes of Mayfair but getting a swallowtail caught in the coils of Limehouse. Renee Adoree, who was as the vaudeville artist, and Mrs. Lloyd give a fine performance as the Blackbird's ex-wife. Mr. Browning's direction is nearly always able to sustain the dramatic interest of the story, and he has captured a highly plausible environment for his characters.

"Major Barbara" Is Acted in Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—From Shakespeare to Shaw is the latest move executed by the Pasadena Community Players in following up their recent successful revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" with a satisfying production of "Major Barbara."

Interest naturally centered in the playing of Helen Jerome Eddy. As the millionaire munitions-maker's daughter, who rises to the rank of a major in the Salvation Army, she displayed charm alternated with strength of character. Gilmor Brown, the Pasadena director, ended the role of the father with force; and he made him a likeable freebooter. Maurice Wells, as the Greek scholar who beats the drum in "The Army," woos Major Barbara and is finally adopted by Underneath to carry on his enterprise, gave an exceptional performance of a difficult part.

Others in the large cast were Clyde Dalzell, Marjorie Bruner, Maxwell James Busch, J. F. Sauer, Lurene Tuttle, Douglas Graham, and Helen Brooks. Three attractive stage settings were designed by Robert R. Sharpe and painted by Carl Hegner.

"Puppy Love"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Forty-eighth Street Theater, Anne Nichols presents "Puppy Love," a play by Adelaide Matthews and Brotha Stanley. Directed by Clifford Brooke. The cast:

Byron Lockhart.....William Hanley
Medora.....Maude Eburne
John Brent.....Vivian Martin
Mrs. Margaret Brent.....Spring Byington
Arthur Merk.....Stuart Fox
Ivy.....Mabel Kroman
Sylvanus Pollard.....Charles Ables
Mrs. Sylvanus Pollard.....Leah Winslow
Arthur Brent.....Arthur Aylsworth
Charlie Cavendish.....Edward Robins

There are two good reasons why it is easy and fairly safe to predict a long, happy life for "Puppy Love." One is that it is clean—how refreshing is cleanliness in the theater—and the other is that it is funny. And who could ask more of a farce? It must be admitted that it is rather rowdy in spots, but it is never offensive, a few and far between indeed are the moments when the amusement of the audience is not emphatically audible, and visible as well. While its chief reason for its existence is never lost sight of, the authors have not found it necessary to insult the intelligence or even strain unduly the credulity of the playgoer.

The play tells, quite plausibly, of the trials of a couple of youngsters in the throes of "puppy love," which, as one of the characters remarks, "leads to nothing but a dog's life." But it is finally vindicated, as is more mature affection, and triumphs over such obstacles as parental objections, non-existent finances, and similar trifles, after three laughter-filled acts have invoked such aids as an overturned canoe and a smashed motorcar.

The cast is uniformly equal to the demands made upon it, with special mention due, possibly, to Maude Eburne, Vivian Martin and Arthur Aylsworth. Livingston Platt has contributed two good settings.

F. L. S.

"Don Q. Jr."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—At the Fortyninth Street Theater, "Don Q. Jr.," by Bernard S. Schubert. Directed by Arthur Hurley. The cast:

Jim.....John McGrath
Rosie.....Maxine Flood
The Kid.....Billy Quinn
Judge Overton.....John T. Dwyer
Carrie Overton.....Juana Nelson
Robert Wilson.....William T. Hilden
Tom Kelly.....Frank Connors
Mickey Kelly.....Bert Gorman
Court Attend.....Earle Craddock
Officer Lang.....Milton Krims
Jacob Cohen.....George Snelvin
Battling Sherman.....Edward Bliscu
Hamilton Reid.....John Gallaude

"In Don Q. Jr." "Big Bill" Tilden, tennis expert, fights a losing battle for acting honors with "Little Bill" Quinn, that remarkable child actor, for the stellar honors. "Don Q. Jr." is a clean, harmless, and mild attempt at carrying the story of a poor, but loyal newsboy who steals \$150 to send a destitute friend to Arizona. It takes us through a rather heart-breaking children's court to the Westchester Protector, from which he is finally paroled. Most of the action takes place in the protector, where Mr. Tilden as Wilson, the clerk, is the big-hearted champion of the delinquent child.

Miss Hay uses color daringly yet sensitively, and translates with simple finality and truthfulness her lyrical response to nature. Atmosphere finds happy expression in her pictures, conveying an impression of the time of day, the climate and the season. Her gift for making the ordinary seem unusual is manifested by a marked feeling for pattern. Some of her flower paintings slightly recall Chardin, but more in subject than in treatment, for she has not imitated the French painter. Many of her pictures still bear the heroic numbers which attest their appearance in the Paris Salon.

Conrad Nagel is to play the lead in "There You Are," Hugh Herbert's comedy of New York life. Jesse Robbins is to direct the French production for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Seena Owen is to be starred in a screen version of Langdon McCormick's play, "Shipwrecked."

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

Shubert Great Northern
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A RIAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Mature—60—Curtain at 8:10

PHILADELPHIA

WM.
HODGE
in THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND
THREE WEEKS COM. JAN. 11
LYRIC THEATRE
Matinee Wed. and Sat.

LOS ANGELES

Motion Pictures
TO THREE DAILY
KING VICTORS
GRAUMAN'S
BIG PARADE
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRESENT
JOHN GILBERT with RENE ADOREE
SID GRAUMAN PRODUCE

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would be spoiled by hiding them under a covering of gothic or renaissance architecture, are another characteristic feature of the show.

The most interesting of the young architects who devote their time and work to these new tasks is Erich Mendelsohn, whose "Einstein Tower" is characteristic of the new architecture. Albert Einstein's aim to simplify our conception of the universe has been imitated by the clever young architect who was intrusted with the construction of this tower serving astronomical purposes. Another daring experimenter is B. Poelzig, whose sky-scrapers are worthy to enter into competition with the most beautiful specimens of this kind to be found in the United States. Unfortunately, hardly any of them have been built, and so far we have to content ourselves with the models and designs which, if executed, would produce a metamorphosis of German towns.

Of late there is a tendency to give pictorial values to the backgrounds of portraits as this artist has done in his painting of a child on a wharf with the waters of a bay and the ships in the background, a small boy seated on a stone bench, with the landscape as his father's South Carolina home at the back and the youths in their sport clothes as one would see them every day. The fine old traditions of careful modeling and drawing, the skilled picturing of hands and feet, which give a semblance of life to eyes of a painted figure with the use of harmonious color maintaining its atmosphere, distinguish this collection.

The artist, coming from Louisville, found waiting friends, and nearly the entire collection has Chicago affiliations. It is not often that the personal portraits of beautiful women, such as these arrayed in the rich costumes of society at its best, are shown in a gallery or that a group of American families appear to convince us that the type is maintained to its high standards.

Leopold Seyffert, N. A., who has been associated with the Art Institute and has won the distinguished prizes of this year at the American Academy of Art, is represented by Scott & Co.'s galleries. Mr. Seyffert's collection embraces the celebrated musical directors and their associates, including Dr. Karl Muck, Sio-kowski, Gabilowitsch, Frederick Stock, eminent artists on the concert stage, philanthropists—Julius Rosenwald, Potter Palmer, president of the Art Institute, and a distinguished company of well known men in public life.

It is doubtful if there are many other painters who have used their brushes as directly with an appreciation of the lines of character in the human face or those lights and shadows describing personality and surroundings as does Mr. Seyffert. It would require many words to describe the significant notes which set apart his portraits of women, of men who have achieved, and his studies of beautiful feminine figures adorned with rare fabrics, colorful shawls and with delicate touches which create a decorative work. It is fortunate that two portrait painters as distinguished as these appear at the same time in Chicago. The statement is clear that American portraiture can hold its own and the future can build upon a satisfying present achievement.

Hartford Art Notes

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Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 1

PORTRAITS by Charles Sneed Williams at Ackermann's renew our acquaintance with this painter after a lapse of three years. Timely indeed was the exhibition of a presentment of George Arliss, lifelike in appearance as if the actor himself looked out upon the boulevard from his place in the window. Upstairs in the quiet mezzanine gallery, Mr. Williams has a dozen canvases of handsome women, mothers with the portraits of sons near by, little boys and young girls, a man in the prime of life, all indicating a sympathy with human nature and an ability to translate the ideal mood in the attitude toward life.

Of late there is a tendency to give pictorial values to the backgrounds of portraits as this artist has done in his painting of a child on a wharf with the waters of a bay and the ships in the background, a small boy seated on a stone bench, with the landscape as his father's South Carolina home at the back and the youths in their sport clothes as one would see them every day. The fine old traditions of careful modeling and drawing, the skilled picturing of hands and feet, which give a semblance of life to eyes of a painted figure with the use of harmonious color maintaining its atmosphere, distinguish this collection.

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Tax Exempt. On Sale at Box Office

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
MUSICAL CLUB
Jane R. Cathart, Founder President
CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Evening, February 8, 1926
At 8:30 O'CLOCK
RECITAL OF SONGS
With String Quartet Accompaniment
by **ETHEL GROW**
CONTRALTO
With Lenox String Quartet
CHARLES ALBERT BAKER at the Piano
Mezzo & Harpium Used
Tickets \$5 to \$2.00. Boxes \$15.00
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET BOSTON STOCKS UNITED FRUIT NEW YORK CURB

STOCKS LEAD

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Nash Motors Star Performer

in New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Heavy buying of the oil shares marked the initial upward movement of stock prices today.

Merger quotations, favorable dividend developments and advancing prices for crude and refined products promoted a broad demand for these issues, which embraced Standard Oil, California Petroleum, Sinclair and the Standard Oil of New Jersey and California. Nash Motors soared 16 points at the opening to a record high price of 601.

With high priced stocks continuing to lead the way, inquiries broadened for low-priced industrials and specialties, particularly the local traction, copper and oil shares.

Speculative interest in the food issues was heightened by the announcement of further consolidations in this field, with California Packing and Postum Cereal both rising about 2 points in anticipation of an early merger.

Standard Milling, American Sugar, United Fruit and other food shares also were in demand, rallying 1 to 3 1/2 points. Hudson, with a 3-point gain, met a forward movement in the motors based on reports on surplus earnings for January. General Motors and Mack Trucks followed close behind, while Nash Motors advanced with a sensational jump of 55 points to a new peak at 640 on a few sales.

Coppers followed the leadership of Utah.

Foreign exchanges were steady with demand sterling opening slightly higher at \$48.85 1/2.

Stocks Are Buoyant

The rise continued at a terrific pace in some high-priced shares, United Fruit jumping 29 points to 239.

Urgent buying of these investment shares continued with gains of three points or more becoming quite numerous.

Raising of the rates for call money to 1/2 per cent after renewals had been established at 4 per cent, was without immediate effect on the market. Kelsey Wheel advanced 1/2 point, Standard Oil of New Jersey 1/2, Otis Steel preferred 1/2, American Sugar 1/2, and California Packing, Standard Oil of California and Standard Oil of New Jersey 1/2.

Bonds Move Upward

Bond prices moved steadily ahead in today's dealings with new high records for the year established by several railroad, traction and industrial issues. Buying of the rails continued in the eastern carrier lines, including Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, General 48, Wilkes-Barre, Eastern 1st 58 and Pennsylvania general 4 1/2.

Prospects for better operating conditions for the local transit companies enabled these bonds to continue their upward movement under the leadership of Interborough obligations.

Strong spots in the industrial division included Warner Sugar 7 1/2 and refunding 7 1/2, Kelly-Springfield Tire 8 1/2, Consolidated Tires and Virginia-Carolina Chemical certificates.

"Price changes among foreign and United States Government bonds were unimportant."

DIVIDENDS

American Window Glass Company declared the regular semiannual 3 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

American Rayon Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share payable Feb. 27 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Standard Oil of Indiana declared an extra dividend of 62 1/2 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Standard Oil of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Weber & Helibroner declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15, and of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Bancroft Trust Company, Worcester, declared an interim dividend of \$1 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record March 15.

Phoenix Hose declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

National Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Spears Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Continental Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

400 Abitibi 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Adirondack 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Algonquin 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Allegheny 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. Can. 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. Oil & Gas 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. Ref. 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. Sugar 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. T. & T. 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. Wire & Cable 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Am. Zinc & Lead 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Anaconda 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Armour & Co. 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Asarco 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Asst. Sec. 82 1/2 83 1/2

400 Atchafalaya 82 1/2 83 1/2

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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

500 Amer. C. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. P. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. T. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. W. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. Z. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. A. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. B. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. C. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. D. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. E. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. F. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. G. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. H. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. I. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. J. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. K. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. L. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. M. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. N. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. O. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. P. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. Q. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. R. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. S. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. T. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. U. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. V. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. W. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. X. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. Y. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. Z. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. A. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. B. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. C. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. D. 23 1/2 24 1/2

500 Amer. E.

Steel Mills Busy—Many New Power Developments —Crop Values Announced

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. has been awarded an order for 2500 ft. of 8 to 16 inch cast iron pipe for the City of Boston.

55.	86	86	NORFOLK & WESTERN'S LOADING Norfolk & Western car loadings January, 1926, were: Total revenue cars loaded 55,602, compared with 55,449 January, 1925, revenue cars received from connections 28,328, compared with 23,403.
56.	86		
58.	102	102	
38.	100	100	
44.	104	104	
48 M 68	103	103	
48 F	92	92	
48 G	93	93	
48 P 68	94	94	

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports to Department of Public Utilities the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925, net income after dividends and all charges \$192,643, compared with \$223,025 in like period of 1924. Net deficit for year was \$129,986, compared with profit of \$77,797 in 1924.

both weaving machines, for use as
in paper mills, should have been
at 39 per cent ad valorem under
provision in paragraph 372 act of
for "all other machines or parts
of, finished or unfinished, not spe-
provided for," rather than at 40
cent under another provision in the
paragraph.

Ill., on the Mississippi River, reached the yearly average to 40 years ago, it is stated. At the time, the river steamers handled the bulk of the freight originating at St. Louis and located on it.

Liner Movements
FROM NEW YORK
Saturday, Feb. 6
Olympic, White Star, Cher-
and Southampton.
Baltic, White Star, Queens-

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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1702

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Carling, Local and Long Distance
Moving, Crystal Ice
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BARBER & WILSON, Inc.

2572 Delaware Avenue
Pianos, Victrolas and Radio Sold on
Convenient Terms
Atwater-Kent, Sonora, Fada, Federal
and Prepaid American

HAMILTON & CLARK, Inc.

A Good Place to Buy Furniture
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WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

KENMORE HARDWARE STORE

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Pure Baked Goods
Fresh Daily
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VERNON

HAND LAUNDRY, Inc.
15 West Third Street
Landry work, all descriptions. Prices
consistent. Best work produced, and service
rendered.

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SHOE
OAKLEY'S, 7 So. 4th Avenue

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Shoes for Men, Women and Children
1st St. at 4th Ave.

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75 South Third Ave. Near E. 2nd St.
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FURNITURE HOUSE
ERNEST BALZANO, Prop.
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located in restricted sections only. Consult
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Taxi Service
Mount Vernon, New York

I. LUGBAUER

Tailor and Valet
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FITZGIBBON'S

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Local and Long Distance Moving
Packing, Crating and Shipping
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HEDLEY SEVALDSEN, Prop.
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MME. E. BLAND

For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks
and Gowns
29 South 4th Avenue

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VALENTINES
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WALTER F. OZMON

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR
9 East Second St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
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Res. Phone Hillcrest 1781-W

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167 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak. 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

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Company
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Resources over \$10,000,000
Invites Your Banking Business

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9 So. 4th Avenue Tel. Oak. 8569

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Fine watch repairing Jewelry remodeled
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Week Days
Lunches 6c—Dinners \$1.00
Sunday Dinner \$1.25
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Mount Vernon

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How would you like to take advantage of our
end of season sale?
Wonderful Values at a Sacrifice
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Studio—Masonic Temple
Res. Phone—Hillcrest 8124-M

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MME. ESTELLE
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Out of Town Patronage Solicited
Full Line of Jewelry Novelties

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Phone Lenox 5841

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Accountants—Tax Consultants
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New York City Telephone Ashland 6760

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Do good work—Place the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
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Painting and Paperhanging
Reasonable estimates.
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Cards—Pictures—Framing

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Vocational specialist featuring
colored couples for city and country; dra-
matic butlers, cooks and houseworkers; re-
ferences certified. Call Morningside 7853

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WESTCHESTER
FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
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Club Breakfast 7:30-9 Lunch 12-2
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Special arrangements for private parties
Orders taken for Cakes, Salads and Sandwiches

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2548 Webster Ave.
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LAWRENCE C. IUSO

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Teacher of Piano
370 Manhattan Ave., New York
Tel. Monument 1491, Tel. between 9 & 10 a. m.

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Tailor & Valet
Cleaners and Dyers
Hotel Gramatan Arcade
Phone Bronxville 3388

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of the Better Kind
S. G. NIELSEN
Studio Arcade, Bronxville
133 St. Ave., Pelham

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Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils and
108 Kraft Avenue Phone Riv. 3833
43 Post Road Larchmont Branch

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W. KATNER
European Expert, formerly with
C. Neale, New York
Reduced prices on our High-Class
PERMANENT WAVES
Nestle's Lanoli System
1921 Church Ave. near B. M. T.
Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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See Display Advertisement in This Issue

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Men's Smart Haberdashery.
137 E. Fordham Rd. 1613 Broadway
Brooklyn

Ideal Cleaners & Dyers

We Clean, Press, Dye, Alter
and Repair Everything
521 Nostrand Ave. Lafayette 6920

Pocahontas Dressmaking Studio

Dressmaking in all its branches at popular
prices. Authority on "Dress" cut.
Also private instruction
by appointment.
120 Hudson Street Lafayette 4406-J

Hempstead, L. I.

OSCAR HOFFMAN
Delicatessen and Grocery
45 Main St., Hempstead, L. I.

PAUL GERLE

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
261 Fulton Avenue
Phone Hempstead 31-W

HARRIET J. HARRIS

AT YOUR HOME
Glenwood 3847-W
BEAUTIFUL SIBLY TRACT
New Homes Ranging from \$12,800 up
HILDEBRAND
48 Earl Street Genesee 306-W

CRAIG & Co., Inc.

118 E. 3rd Blvd. Phone 721
John's Manville Asbestos Shingles
CURE ALL ROOFING TROUBLES

Van Voast & Leonard

INSURANCE
154 BARRETT ST.
Gas, Oils, Auto Supplies
Leaving Satisfaction Secured
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NEW YORK

Woodmere, L. I.

KATZ BROS., Props.

Tailors and Furriers for
Men and Women
Irving Pl., near Broadway Tel. Woodmere 3208

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The proposition urged by the Department of Labor that aliens resident in the United States

Registering the Alien

be registered for identification meets opposition from men and women of whose sincerity and patriotism there can be no doubt. In the main it takes the form of protest against the inconvenience thus placed upon the alien. The inconvenience to the state of having no way of telling whether a resident obviously of foreign birth is legally or illegally within the borders of the United States seems to awaken no attention. Neither does the self-evident fact that all annoyance can be obviated by the simple—often times too simple—process of acquiring citizenship receive much attention. For some reason the opponents of the plan look upon it as inflicting a certain ignominy upon the alien thus registered. We fail to see it, but should such a sense of ignominy exist and rankle it can be at once alleviated by application to the naturalization authorities.

We must confess to a certain inability to grasp the reasons which impel many very excellent citizens to denounce this perfectly legitimate exercise of the authority of the Nation as an act of oppression. In virtually every country from which these aliens come some similar system of registration is maintained. If it be pleaded that they have left their own native places to escape just such restrictive regulations, the immediate answer is that in such event they should relinquish their allegiance to the nation abandoned, and seek citizenship in the United States. If they propose to remain in their adopted country while still retaining their foreign citizenship they should cheerfully pay so much of the price of such freedom as is involved in keeping the authorities informed as to their identity and their habitat.

Logical as this contention appears to us, it is rejected by some who seem to find in the alien immigrant a pathetic figure for whose peace and comfort the most ordinary governmental precautions should be relaxed. We have referred to this attitude as "largely sentimental" and thereby drawn the fire of Mr. Sherwood Eddy, eminent as a religious and philanthropic worker, who declares:

On the contrary, we who oppose the measure maintain that our objections are eminently practical, and that they are no more sentimental than the teachings of Jesus Christ, who held that all men are brothers under the fatherhood of God, and who surely would have opposed all efforts to create barriers and distinctions between the inhabitants of the same country, whether they were alien or free-born.

Perhaps it is just as well to refrain from asserting dogmatically just what the Way-shower would do if confronted here and now by present-day political problems. But there is at least a suggestion pertinent to this discussion in his command, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's." It is asked only of those who seek the privilege of residence in the United States that they render either the tribute of allegiance to that Nation as citizens, or the very slight recognition of its authority which is involved in registering their names on the list of those who are unwilling to accept any responsibility to the government under the protection of which they reside.

Surely that innocent fiction which has so long permitted an anonymous "spokesman" to appear at opportune times and, speaking in the second person singular, commit the President of the United States unreservedly to such statements as this person may choose to make, has at last been carried almost to a ridiculous limit. In his weekly or occasional conferences with the representatives of the newspapers, the present occupant of the White House, adopting a custom which he did not originate, has continued to seek refuge from the glaring white light of publicity, and perhaps from too intimate personal criticism, by assuming a more or less futile anonymity. That the subterfuge, if such it can be termed, is unavailing and futile, was shown only a day or two ago when, within a half hour after the close of one of these conferences a Democratic Senator arose from his seat in the Chamber and sought categorically to refute, by direct attack upon the President, statements accredited to the Chief Executive's "official spokesman."

The "Spokesman" Defends the President

It is doubtful if the American people, who have a way of choosing and recalling, as they see fit, those who shall serve them in high places as well as in those less exalted, have greatly enjoyed or appreciated the mild deception. They have never sought to hedge about with impenetrable pomp or exclusiveness those of their own number who have been called even to conspicuous service. They have accorded, and still accord, even to the first of these, the right to defend as well as to promulgate his political policies. This right as reasonably embraces the privilege to speak personally through newspaper men to the press as officially through the newspapers in his messages to Congress and in public addresses. It may be said with positive assurance that the present occupant of the White House does not adhere to the thin disguise of anonymity in the hope that official denial may be given to impulsive or unwise declarations which have been faithfully quoted. The charter of the once flourishing "Ananias Club" long ago expired by limitation. Its membership has scattered or has been immersed in the waters of the River of Doubt.

But it should be observed that the President's "spokesman," in the interview referred to, succeeded in irrevocably committing his principal to an eloquent and convincing defense of White House policies. And what is more to the point, there is not likely to be any effort on the part of Mr. Coolidge to explain or qualify the issue which that statement and the later attack by the Democratic Senator so clearly outlined. Neither the "spokesman" nor his chief will deny the soft impeachment lodged against him

that he is a politician. In the estimation of his friends and champions he has, by the employment of these faculties of genuine statesmanship, proved his qualifications to hold the high position in which he has been placed. But it should be remembered that as between political adroitness and narrow partisanship there is a wide difference. Even the severest critics of the President have refrained from imputing to him a selfish disregard for the welfare of the country in an effort to intrench himself or his party in popular favor.

We believe there would be no offense to the imagined proprieties if the President, henceforth in his conference with those who pass his words on to the public through the newspapers, were to adopt the use of the pronoun in the first person singular. It carries conviction, even if its too frequent employment at some times in the past taxed the "cap. I." supply of the old-time printer's case. Modern methods have provided for its unlimited proper use.

Whether it was "the spokesman for the President," or President Coolidge himself, who denied the assertion that American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice implied the ultimate adhesion of the United States to the League of Nations, is less important than the fact that the

Boasters and Tremblers

denial was made at the presidential conference with the White House reporters.

The ratification of the World Court protocol imposes on the United States no new powers, nor any new responsibilities other than that of paying its share of the Court's expenses. It can no more be cited to appear against its will before that Court than it could previously. The ratification has importance chiefly as showing that the United States would not hold coldly aloof from any effort to introduce order and harmony into the relations between nations.

In the same way, while refusing to become a part of the League of Nations, the United States Government has countenanced the activities of many of its distinguished citizens who have aided that body in settling purely European problems. That Jeremiah Smith of Boston, Mass., has put Hungary's finances on a solid foundation, or that Judge Abram Elkus of New York assisted in determining the dispute over the Aland Islands no more committed the United States to the League than has President Coolidge's action in appointing American commissioners to the disarmament conference to be held under League auspices.

It is a pity the President—or his spokesman—was forced to make this denial. We do not know which is the more futile, the tendency of League enthusiasts to claim every ordinary expression of international courtesy as a step into the League, or the timidity of its foes who constantly demand assurance that, if the United States does anything in harmony with the rest of the world, it is not planning to enter the League "by the back door."

Further effort is to be made, it is said, to convince the Canadian Government of the economic wisdom of imposing an export tax upon all logs and pulpwood exported from the Dominion. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, held recently in Montreal. The demand is not made upon impulse. For several years such a plan has been discussed, and, especially among those identified with the industry named, has been strongly urged. Broadly considered, the measure may be regarded as in line with those national policies of conservation which have engaged the attention of peoples and governments quite generally in the period since the last war. More particularly analyzed, it seems to indicate an increasing national consciousness which takes tangible shape in imposts designed to protect favored industries, perhaps without affording corresponding protection to those so-called natural resources which it is the declared desire to conserve.

A broad disclaimer is entered in behalf of the Canadian manufacturers of any desire to antagonize the representatives of the pulp and paper industry in the United States. They insist that their aim in levying a protective duty on wood and pulp exports is to assure the consumers of their product, the publishers and readers of newspapers, against a permanent depletion of the natural sources, the Canadian forests. "Unless this can be accomplished," it is insisted in behalf of the Canadian manufacturers, "it is quite certain that before many years the cost of pulpwood will be very much enhanced and the price of newsprint with it."

It is interesting, while considerably admitting the truthfulness of this assertion, to take into account the fact disclosed in a statement made almost simultaneously in New York by R. S. Kellogg, speaking at the annual convention of the Newsprint Service Bureau. He prefaced his remarks with the showing that newsprint makers and users set new records in the year 1925, the North American output for the year being 3,162,000 tons, or 9 per cent greater than for the preceding year. The consumption during the year 1925 was, he said, 98 per cent of the total production. He proceeded to show that for several years past Canada has been aspiring to displace the United States as the world's premier newsprint paper producer, with the result that Canada was a few tons ahead during the seven months of the year 1925, and only 8000 tons behind on the total production for the year.

However sympathetically, or however critically, one may regard the demand of Canadian producers for the imposition of protective duties on their commodity, it can hardly be agreed that it is inspired solely by an unselfish desire to conserve, either for the people of Canada or those of the United States, the raw materials which they say are being rapidly depleted. Such altruism has seldom, if ever, been the actuating impulse which has inspired persuasive and convincing arguments in support of the protective tariff theory. The aim and purpose has, avow-

edly, been to encourage and foster increased production at higher prices, or at least at higher profits, to those engaged in the favored industries. Canada, fortunately for herself, has discovered the economic advantage to this particular industry which has been brought about by the unprecedented depletion of the wood products of the United States. At the moment, this advantage attaches almost solely to the raw materials used in manufacturing newsprint paper. Eventually, no doubt, the increasing scarcity of lumber will put a premium upon all Canadian forest products. Their bulk and weight, and the consequent high cost involved in their transportation, make them increasingly valuable commodities in commerce with the United States.

There the matter rests. No one, possibly not even those who quite plausibly disclaim any desire to antagonize the manufacturers and consumers in the United States, will be greatly misled or confused by the assertion that the plea of the Canadian producers is in behalf of a broader policy of conservation. Protective duties, it has been convincingly shown, do not operate to insure any such economic result.

Brighton, Sussex Brighton, is about to do something for the British film industry, according to a correspondent. The corporation has decided, if it obtains Government assistance, to do all it can to support film studios in the neighborhood. It seems as though the scheme should succeed; there is land to be had, there is plenty of light and above all there is every excuse for picturesque scenes and their setting. One has but to look into "Puck of Pook's Hill," that best of history primers, to see what Sussex can give in this respect and the enterprising Brightonians should have encouragement from the Government if it can be given. If it is, then things in Brighton and about should take on a good deal of extra liveliness.

The visitor who rambles up some combe of a fine spring day may be a trifle confused when he sees a group of Elizabethans treading a pavane, but it will be all in the way of business. It may come as a shock to the tired city man to behold Parnesians of the bronze helmet and red horsetail plume racing to catch the bus into Brighton for supper. It will be a pleasing diversion to the transatlantic tourist to peer down into Whitehawk Valley upon a smart skirmish between a cohort of the Ulpia Victrix Legion and the little painted people with their Pictish slings. It will be all right, it will be neither a dream nor a nightmare, much less war. It will be the cinematograph at work in a very promising field and air as sweet as New England's.

In Brighton itself, there will be plenty of temptations for the "movie" man. Was it not the favored retreat of the First Gentleman in Europe, and did he not, like a stout magician, wave into being the Royal Pavilion and the Royal Stables? Should the Brighton Corporation's plan operate, we shall see Regency "bucks" using the telephone in their hours of ease and ladies in short waists and sandals buying phonograph records. It was just like him that became George IV to choose an English Pompeii without a harbor, but that will not interfere with land pictures of coach-guards and harqueuses in great neckcloths and young naval officers who will return in the last reel from the wars each with prize money and two epaulets.

If the film people wisely levy on Mr. Kipling, they can screen any number of Saxons, Danes and Normans, among whom we look for Sir Richard Dalyngridge in his loose coat of mail. Indeed, the films can take toll of Sussex far into the eighteenth century and have movement and the picturesque of a home-grown sort. Hangers and cocked hats, paduoses and farthingales will take the place of older, more cumbersome things, but will tell a story worth seeing—one does not "hear" at the movies.

"If you wake at midnight, and hear a horse's feet," is a line that ought to keep any self-respecting "movie" director happy for a month, provided he can be persuaded to read it.

Editorial Notes

It was good advice on the whole, though perhaps it might be unpalatable to some, which Dr. C. Macfie Campbell gave to parents in a talk before the Family Welfare Society in Boston, when he expanded upon the harm done by establishing the wrong mental attitudes between parents and children. The most healthy relationship between parents and children is established, according to Dr. Campbell, when the parents realize that they themselves are not all-wise and have not yet finished their own education, and when they thus become entirely free from all unreasonable attitudes. Then, he urged, they do not try to regulate their children too strictly according to their own prejudices, but give them as much freedom as possible, at the same time making sure that the children carry out the ordinarily reasonable rules of conduct such as have been established for centuries and are everywhere accepted. Many a parent would do well to ponder the words of Mencius, the Chinese philosopher, "The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart."

Comparatively few people know that there is in process of building in the State of Washington what will be the longest tunnel in the United States. It is being bored through the heart of the Cascade Mountains, and will be nearly eight miles long when completed, which will not be for about three years. By means of the tunnel some eighteen miles of steep mountain grades and curvature will be cut off, as it is being built on a straight line through the ranges. A conservative estimate of its cost is put at \$10,000,000, and the running time of the Great Northern Railway will be lowered by several hours when it is available for use. A vertical shaft has been sunk about one-third of the distance from the east end which is not a great distance from Wenatchee, Wash., and gangs of workers are tunneling in both directions from it, as well as from both east and west ends.

Brighthelmstone to the Rescue

"So you won't agree there is anything democratic in the game of golf?" observed my friend Carswell, just at a moment when I was attempting to do four things at the same time—keep both feet firmly on the ground; maintain perfect rigidity of the left forearm; get into an easy swing with the club; and, last, but not the least difficult, look at the head of my club out of the corner of the left eye, by glancing over the left shoulder: these things, I had been told, contributed to one's success in making a drive from the tee.

Before answering the question stated, therefore, I carefully judged my position, looked out along the fairway to where a limp and lazy flag indicated number one green, then took a strike at the little white ball elevated on a little mound of sand at my feet. But alas! I "sliced" it. It bounded perhaps a hundred yards, then disappeared across the road that ran along one side of the course, and rolled down the bank toward the Basin.

It was six o'clock in the morning, on the Washington public golf course. A morning haze was reluctantly dissolving on the brick-red waters of the Potomac. The Washington Monument was a phantom spear held by a giant saluting the sun; while the Lincoln Memorial was enshrouded in a diaphanous veil of summer mist. So far, we were alone on the course.

"No, sir," I replied after due reflection, "it is the most exclusive game that I know of, for whether one is in a foursome or playing a golf solitaire, one is always alone. What you do in your play has no bearing whatever on my stroke; when I 'slice' my ball—as you have just witnessed—it has no effect on what you may, or may not do, when you drive off. If I make the nine holes in sixty, this will not prevent you making them in fifty-four; neither will it help you to make them in fifty. 'Exclusive' did I say? Why, golf is the essence of autocracy—the right of governing invested in a single person. Now in chess it is different; we—"

Carswell interrupted me at this point: "I've heard you talk about the democracy of chess before, so please spare me this time. We are talking about golf now, and I can point out a few things you have lost sight of. For instance, you do not take into consideration the fact that to get from the tee to the green you have to use your driver, a mid-iron, a brassie, a mashie, perhaps a niblick or a cleek, and finally, to 'hole out,' a putter. There's democracy! It takes all kinds of sticks to get a ball to the hole, just as it takes all kinds of people to govern a nation, or make a world."

"I grant there's something in that," I admitted, "but the fact remains that you can't make me use a mid-iron when I choose to use a driving iron, or a niblick if I want to use a mashie; whereas, in chess, you can, by your play, compel me to use a bishop when I am impatiently waiting for an opportunity to move a well-placed knight into the attack. In chess we have contending forces that check and counter-check moves which vitally affect each other's position. This demands teamwork and co-operation, and introduces the zest of attack and defense, which he who knows only golf can never enjoy nor profit by. The golfer has nothing to attack because, whatever happens to his strokes, nothing prevents him from getting to the green, sometime. He has nothing to defend—unless it be an autocratic title, if he is fortunate enough to attain such a distinction."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

It would be virtually impossible to enumerate the quantity of presents and the number of telegrams, letters and post cards containing greetings for the New Year which reached Signor Mussolini at his official residence, the Palazzo Chigi. Presents were still pouring in during the third week of January, and several rooms at the Foreign Office, where these offerings had to be placed, looked like a parcel section of the General Post Office.

A representative of the Fascist newspaper, La Tribuna, gives an amusing description of these presents, which testify the widespread popularity enjoyed by Il Duce even in the remotest villages of Italy. Letters and telegrams, after a careful partition, were divided in packets, according to the various districts, and placed on every available chair and table. It is calculated that during the week between Christmas Day and Jan. 1 letters weighing about fifty kilograms were received every day. Some of these letters were taxed and some bore most curious addresses. All kinds of petitions were sent to the Italian Premier on this occasion, each writer naturally hoping that his own petition would be singled out and passed to Signor Mussolini, who would find it difficult to give a negative answer.

The Fascist Premier was particularly touched in receiving a great number of photographs from children, duly signed Benito, his own Christian name. Some young Fascists, who bear a resemblance to the Duce, did not hesitate to send to him a copy of their own picture, taken in the familiar pose of Signor Mussolini. As for the presents, the collection is so varied that it is impossible to attempt their description.

Having based his policy on the idea of the strictest intransigence, Roberto Farinacci, the secretary of the Fascist Party, is resolved that the present strength of Fascismo shall not be undermined by the admission of too many members. "Those enrolled in the Fascist Party," as was strongly asserted in a resolution passed recently by the Fascist Grand Council, "are and should be soldiers ready at any instant, within and beyond the frontiers of Italy, individually or in mass, to defend their faith with their lives, without questioning the orders of those in authority." A strong differentiation has been established in the ranks of the Fascist Party between those who joined the party before the Matteotti outrage and those who joined at a later date. The latter will have to serve in the national militia as privates only, and besides being debarred from holding any office in the party, will be subjected to special financial contributions. In this way Signor Farinacci hopes to have a united party, which will forge the future ruling class of Italy.

The floors of the Palazzo Caffarelli, former seat of the German Embassy, adjoining the Capitol Palace, have been fitted as a national gallery, and many pictures acquired by the Rome Municipality during the past forty years, which had been scattered in many municipal buildings, have been placed together in this new museum. Among these pictures there is a collection of 120 water colors by the painter, Roesler Franz, which, although of no great artistic value, are of the highest interest, as they reproduce many of the interesting parts of old Rome which have since disappeared. It was the hobby of this amateur artist to paint any palace, street or odd corner which was on the point of being either pulled down or arranged differently. He was thus able to leave a complete collection of the various sights of Rome as they appeared when it became the capital of the Italian kingdom. These pictures have already become very popular with the many Romans who still recollect their town before it attained its present proportions.

In one of its last meetings the Council of Ministers decided to abolish all rent restrictions and controls and to enforce the pre-war housing law as from June 30 onward. The Province of Naples is, however, to remain under the present legislation for another year, and in the meantime a large number of houses will have to be built in that Province. Since the Great War landlords were forbidden to raise rents at their own will, with the result that almost all the rent contracts made before the war remained unchanged, and only limited increases in rents were allowed to be made. The large, spacious old houses were thus rented at much smaller sums than the new small flats which were built since the war on the outskirts

The Autocracy of Golf

"We all get into the same hole," laconically observed my companion.

"But only individually, and separately," I remarked, with some satisfaction, feeling that I had scored a point.

By this time we had arrived at the first green and all around us, as we negotiated, with careful calculations, the important business of "putting" and "holing out," Carswell made it in five; my score was six. The next drive was a good one, straight down the fairway. My companion followed about twenty yards behind. When he had caught up with me, we picked up the threads and continued.

"No," I said, "golf is positively an individualistic game; each player 'picks a lone furrow'; if he is a bad player he may attempt this quite literally. You may ask me, 'How can you explain a public golf course; isn't this a proof that golf is a democratic game?' and my reply would be, 'It is an indication that the playing of a game that is based on characteristics that encourage individual action and absolute personal control, may now be enjoyed by the common people.' I still contend, however, that if a hundred plutocrats and capitalists played all at one time on this course, they would each play an individualistic game, and would go to breakfast without being the better or the worse for any stroke or play made by others. But put two capitalists before a chess board, and one of them will be checkmated sooner or later. Chess is a remark—"

Here, Carswell stifled what I think would have developed into a brilliant thought, by raising objection to the introduction of what he was pleased to call "extraneous matter." We now had arrived at the second hole, and we both did it in par. At the third tee, circumstances over which neither of us appeared to have any control, and which were evidenced after we had driven, parted us during the entire stretch.

While I hunched in the "rough" for a lost ball, I contemplated the thought of how the autocrat may sometimes become the victim of his own machinery, and the sphere of influence may be discovered literally in the little white sphere that sometimes takes an entirely opposite course to that intended by the player who wields the club.

When we met again at the green, Carswell greeted me with, "Well, here we are; we had the same objective, though we came by different ways."

"Certainly," I agreed, "but both the autocrat and the democrat are playing for the same thing—the right to govern."

Just at that moment there was a well-known cry—that is, well-known on the golf course—"Fore!" Looking back we saw two men following us, one of whom was about to drive, so we played off so as not to impede their progress. But they overtook us and by the time we had reached the next green, we were all at the hole together.

"Won't you hole out first, sir? We are in no hurry," said my friend to the taller and bigger of the men.

"Thank you, boys, if you don't mind, I'll accept the courtesy. Our time is limited." Suddenly I realized who was speaking—Warren G. Harding, President of the United States.

"I can't help thinking golf is a democratic game, in spite of what you have said," Carswell observed, and I detected amusement in his voice. There are times when to maintain a discreet silence, is wise—and convenient.

A. J. P.

of all the towns. The new law aims at moderating the high rents of the new houses on the one hand, and, on the other, at bringing to the same level the rents of old and new flats.

After its decision to make Rome the modern capital of the Italian kingdom, and Milan the leading industrial center of Italy, the Italian Government has now turned its attention to Genoa, with a view of rendering that city not only the most important harbor of Italy but of the whole Mediterranean. The new port will be ready in a couple of years, and the Government has now approved a plan to transform the city of Genoa, amalgamating with it nineteen adjoining communes and bringing the total population of Genoa to 540,000. Genoa thus becomes the fourth largest city of Italy, coming next after Milan, Naples and Rome. The enlargement of Genoa will naturally lead to a better local administration, and will enable the Genoa municipality to devote its attention exclusively to the improvement in port facilities.

A new Italian liner, the Saturnia, was recently christened by Princess Giovanna of Savoy, the third daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena, in the Malfalcone dockyards, near Trieste. The Saturnia belongs to the Cosulich Line, and is not only the largest vessel of the Italian mercantile marine but the largest motorboat in the world. According to the descriptions which appeared in the Italian press, the Saturnia holds accommodation for 2500 passengers and is equipped in the most up-to-date manner. The most notable innovation in the new vessel is the construction of special cabins for third-class passengers, who will also have a promenade deck reserved for them. The liner is to carry a regular service between Italian and South American ports, and its construction is an indication of the renewed activity of the Italian ship-building industry.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented, anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition, Advertisers and the Press

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am only one of many who would like to see a dominion-wide prohibition law in force in Canada, but I believe it will not be until the people of Canada are convinced (via the American press) that the Volstead Act is a success, that such a law will be put on the statute books.

I often see papers and magazines which are published in the United States, and notice that many of them—the newspapers especially—carry a great deal of reading matter which holds up the prohibition law to ridicule, also arguments to the effect that because, in their opinion, the law is not being enforced and cannot be enforced, it should be repealed.

Now, if it is true that a newspaper cannot exist without earnings from the advertising matter therein, then it would seem to me that a great power for good lies in the hands of those who buy advertising space in the papers. If the friends of prohibition could enlist the aid of these advertisers, surely there would soon be a great change in the attitude of those newspapers which now try to make it appear that the prohibition law is merely a joke.

Surely the advertisers have only to speak and the newspaper owners will "sit up and take notice."

Victoria, B. C.

F. W. K.

Bibles Supplied to Florida City Hotels

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The news item in the Monitor of Jan. 25, telling of the great demand for Gideon Bibles in the hotels of the United States and Canada, will furnish cause for rejoicing to many of your readers.

It may be of interest to state in this connection that the hotels in a small tourist city of Florida have lately been supplied with 1400 free copies of the Bible by the distribution committee of the local Christian Science Society, practically every hotel in the city having been so furnished.

St. Augustine, Fla.

A. L. S.